The Tobacco Worker

Tobacco Workers International Union

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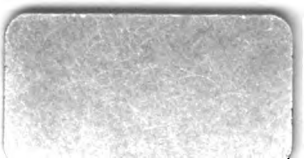
The Union.



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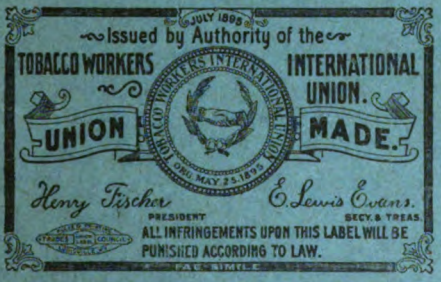
The Tobacco Worker.

The Union

Vol. 8. January 1904. No. 1



Official Magazine of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

ROOMS 66 AND 67
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. P. JOBSON PRINTING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY

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BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

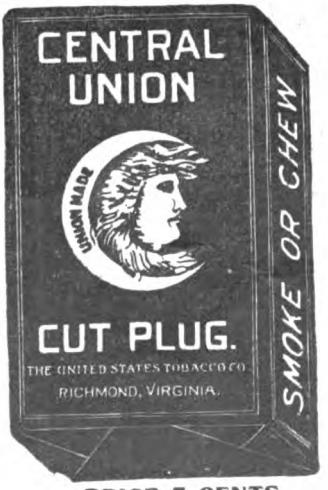
Independent, Union Factory.

BRANDS:
WINEBERRY . . . . . .
B-D . . . . . .
LUCKY DREAM . . . . . .
PREMIUM FIG . . . . . .
DOERHOEFER'S DIPPER NAVY.

W. P. JOBSON PRINTING CO.

"Tobacco Worker"
"Union Labels"

239 FIFTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.



The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS
We make many other Brands
equally GOOD
Ask for Samples

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LARUS & BRO.,
Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.
Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.	Chewing Plug.	Cut Plug.	Granulated Smoking.
Pride of Richmond,	Larus Natural Leaf,	Uniform,	Fruits and Flowers,
Belle of New England,	Milk Maid,	Right Good,	Queen of Virginia.
Richmond Best Navy,	Base Ball.	Sensible Sliced.	Etc.
Luxury, Fair Play and Bostonian.			

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, World, Myrtle.

PLUGS

Globe, Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT	SCRAPS	GRANULATED
Hand Made	Globe Wolverine	Duke of York Mixture
CUT PLUGS	Navy Clippings	Globe Mixture
Gold Flake	Jack Pot	Hope Mixture
Blue Label	**LONG CUTS**	Uncle Tom
Pickaninny	Blue Label	Spot Cash
Canada Royal	Fame	Red Jacket
Navy	All Leaf	Don Juan
5 Cent	Globe	Blue Label
Navy Jack	Oronoco	King
Hope	Standard Time	Fruit Juice
Roman Mixture	Sweet Rose	Sweet Violet
Sam and John	Gold Flake	Dan Tucker
Pipe Dream	Hope	Pug
		Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers **Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.**

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

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CHEW AND SMOKE

Red Horse

Tobacco.

Old Established Tobacco Brands

INDEX

Claw Hammer — *On the Square*

Kismet — *Full Pay*

G. T. W. — CUP — *Day's Work*

Strater's Natural Leaf Plug

North Star Granulated Smoking

Rose Bud Long Cut Chew and Smoke — *North Star* Fine Cut

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — FACTORY

Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of **Union Shoeworkers.**

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker 50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,

No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange for the fronts of the package.

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

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OLD NORTH STATE

OLD NORTH STATE

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR
THE ADVERTISEMENTS OF

OLD
NORTH
STATE

THE LARGEST SELLING INDEPENDENT BRAND OF FINE SMOKING TOBACCO IN THE WORLD

IT'S UNION-MADE OF COURSE

OLD NORTH STATE

OLD NORTH STATE

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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 9. January, 1905. No. 1.

The Tobacco Worker.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—
By the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky. as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Advertising rates made known upon application.

REPORT OF DELEGATES

—o—

TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

—o—

To the Officers and Members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union of America:—

WE, the undersigned, your delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, desire to submit the following report:

The convention was called to order Monday morning, November 14, 1904, at Lyric Hall, San Francisco, by President Gompers.

The Committee on Credentials reported the presence of representatives of 79 National and International Unions, 14 States, 29 Central and 46 Local and Federated Unions and five Fraternal delegates.

President Gompers made his annual report, which showed the growth of membership during the past year. His report showed an increase in membership in the Federation of over 200,000 during the year; thus showing that, under the wise and conservative leadership of Presdent Gompers, the American Federation of Labor has steadily increased.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

We would like for the officers and members of our local unions to read the President's report over carefully, which is published in our journal elsewhere.

In the appointment of committees, your delegates served as follows:

Mr. A. McAndrews on Rules and Order, and Henry Fischer on Labels.

The Secretary's report also showed the great increase in the fund during the past year, and that the outlook for greater results for the coming year are promising.

While the American Federation of Labor Convention was in session in San Francisco, the American & Continental Tobacco Trust had sixty agents there visiting every dealer trying to induce them to buy some of their scab brands of tobacco, known by the name of "Union Leader." Your delegates called the attention of the convention to this fact.

President Gompers cautioned the delegates of the A. F. of L. to take note of the same, and buy no brands of tobacco that did not bear the BLUE LABEL OF THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

The convention acted upon about 160 resolutions. Among the most important being the one which was introduced by your delegates, boycotting the American & Continental Tobacco Trust, and also the one introduced by your delegates reëndorsing the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Both resolutions were endorsed by the convention by a unanimous vote.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were concurred in by the convention:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American & Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Trust"; and,

WHEREAS, The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the

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tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the Tobacco Workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the Tobacco Workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand, and all brands, of tobacco made by both the American & Continental Tobacco Trust; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the Tobacco Workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American & Continental Tobacco Trust.

Convention concurred in.

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and,

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same. as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in San Francisco, Cal., reëndorse the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and, be it further

Resolved, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested, to demand the Blue Label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

* * * * *

In submitting this brief outline of the work done by the convention, your delegates would recommend that each member of our organication send for the proceedings, which will be printed in full, and can be obtained from the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Frank Morrison, 423 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for the sum of 25 cents.

The following officers were elected:

President—SAMUEL GOMPERS.
First Vice-Pres.—James Duncan.
Second Vice Pres.—John Mitchell.
Third Vice-Pres.—James O'Connell.
Fourth Vice-Pres.—Max Morris.
Fifth Vice-Pres.—Thomas I. Kidd.
Sixth Vice-Pres.—Dennis A. Hays.
Seventh Vice-Pres.—Daniel J. Keefe.
Eighth Vice-Pres.—Wm. J. Spencer.
Treasurer—J. B. Lennon.
Secretary—Frank Morrison.

Fraternally yours,
A. McANDREWS,
HENRY FISCHER,
Delegates.

REPORT OF CHARLES LAVOIE.

Label Agitator and Organizer for Canada.

Arriving in Moncton, N. B., at the beginning of November, I found that the trades union movement had been meeting with considerable opposition in that place, with the result that it has not made any great progress during the last year. I met with meetings of the Boiler Makers, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen, also a special meeting of the Machinists, which was very well attended. At all their meetings I informed the members of the conditions of the Tobacco Workers, and of the opposition they were receiving from certain quarters, appealing to them to lend us their assistance by making a greater demand for union labeled tobaccos and cigarettes. This they promised to do.

I also distributed cards to the twelve hundred employës of the Intercolonial railway shops here as they were coming from work. After placing Blue Labeled cards and literature around the barber shops, cigar stores and other places in the town, I came on to Troro, N S. Not being able to reach directly a large number of the workers there, I did not remain long, but passed on to Stellarton, Pictou and Charlottetown, distributing labeled literature around these different places. In Pictour and Charlottetown I had an interview with the following tobacco manufacturers, who operate small factories: McKenna & Co., Nicholson & Hickory, and F. Reilly. All these firms manufacture mostly a pressed twist tobacco, which is used for both chewing and smoking. Owing to the shape of

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the tobacco and the process through which it was put through, it was hardly possible to place the label upon it. I met a large number of the tobacco workers, but was unable to induce them to organize, as they did not work steadily at the trade, but spent some of their time sailing and fishing.

My next stop was Halifax, in which place I found organized workers doing fairly well for the Tobacco Workers, Labeled tobaccos being in fairly good demand, After spending several days there, during which time I visited all the dealers and a number of the union meetings, I left for Sydney, C. B., and surrounding mining towns. The workers in all the colleries, and around there, are well organized, nearly all of them belonging to the Provincial Workmen's Association.

The demand for label tobaccos in these parts is fairly good. The trust brands had but a small sale, while I found that the Dominion Tobacco Co., and the St. Lawrence Tobacco Co. were doing considerable trade in that district.

There never had been a label agitator down here, and a number of the workers had not given the label much thought; but I want to say that when they learned of the meaning of the label on an article and of the conditions which some of them were supporting in purchasing McDonald's and other trust tobaccos, they expressed themselves as strongly opposed to supporting these unfair manufacturers and promisee in the future to buy only such tobaccos as had the Blue Label. They also promised to do all in their power to influence their friends to use labeled tobaccos and also to wait upon the buyer for the Dominion Coal Company's stores and endeavor to have him carry in stock, in the company's stores, lines of union labeled tobaccos. All of this I fell sure they will do, as I find the miners of Cape Breton as good a class of men as I have yet come in contact with.

I received much assistance while in Cape Breton from Mr. P. F. Lawson, editor of the *Miners' Weekly Journal*. Besides giving me much help through the columns of his paper, he was untiring in his efforts accompanying me around the different lodges and to the colleries, where I met the men coming out of the mines.

I want to again thank Mr. Lawson, also Mr. John Moffat, Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the P. W. A., for the assistance they gave me in bringing our label to the front among the miners in Nova Scotia.

Returning by way of Halifax, I again put in a few days there, during which time I addressed a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, also the remainder of the locals in that city, which I had not visited. It was pleasing to me to find that nearly all the dealers in these lower provinces are men who are fully alive to their own interests, and they understand that if the American Tobacco Trust is encouraged to such an extent as would enable it to obtain a monopoly of the tobacco industry, or even a branch of it, that it would greatly diminish their chances of earning a living and running their own business independently of any one manufacturing concern.

Understanding this, they know that it is to their interest to handle the brands of independent factories and not lend themselves as part of any scheme to boost the trust brands to the detriment of independent trade, and also some time or another to themselves.

To-day we find the brands of the independent manufacturers better established in the Maritime Provinces than most probably any other part of Canada.

The amount of literature and label advertising matter sent by our Canadian locals to the unions in this locality has been small, and I would strongly urge upon all our Canadian locals the advisability of frequently sending to the unions in these provinces circulars and advertising matter, drawing the attention of the workers to our label and what it stands for.

It is seldom that the workers in these parts have heard from the tobacco workers or heard much about our Blue Label.

During the last three years our International Office has twice sent out circulars to the twelve hundred unions in Canada; they have also sent out at different times memorandum books and calendars, etc., to a large number of

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Canadian unions. Since the introduction of our label in Canada, some five years ago, the large majority of Canadian unions have not heard from our different locals more than once or twice. The province of Ontario, also city of Montreal, have received more attention from our locals than any other part of Canada.

During the two months previous to my leaving Toronto, Local No. 63 sent out two lots of circulars to 500 of Ontario local unions, one circular informing them of the latest tactics of the trust and urging a greater demand for the Blue Label.

I also know that Local No. 48 sends out circulars occasionally, all of which help in keeping our label before the attention of our Ontario unions receiving them, and no doubt leading to a greater demand for labeled tobaccos, which increased demand has made it possible for us obtaining an increase in wages last year.

Now, as a means of strengthening our organization and insuring us steady work, with a possibility of receiving a still greater increase in wages, or probably a reduction of hours in some cases, I believe that all locals should go in more for label agitation than what they are doing. There are a number of cities and towns throughout the country where there are no unions having labels unless probably in some cases where unions having a label but do not put it in use.

In these places, unlike manufacturing centers, there is very little agitation carried on from within the towns for union labels. In these places we have great opportunities to do good work for the Blue Label, and money spent for label agitation in these places will give good results. Let us profit by the Cigar Makers' experience in this line. It is true they pay much higher dues, which enables them to make a much greater outlay for label agitation purposes; but, does it not pay them to do so, and, notwithstanding their high dues—which alone enables them to do considerable label agitation work—there are but few locals which do not often levy a 25-cent assessment for extra label agitation.

They are not in the experimental stage of the work, but have found by long experience that money spent for label agitation will give returns to every member many times greater than the amount which each individual contributes for that purpose. If it pays them to do this, why should it not pay us?

In commencing to write this, my report for November, I did not intend to go into this subject at any great length, but merely wished to recommend to our locals certain things which, through my observation while out in the interest of the organization, I considered would be beneficial to each and every one of our members, and I would therefore say to our locals—particularly our Canadian locals, as I am better acquainted with conditions in Canada than in the United States—that the sooner we follow the example of the Cigar Makers (each local energetically taking up the work of assisting in creating a greater demand for our label, and if necessary each member paying a monthly assessment to the local fund, which fund under our present circumstances in my opinion instead of being allowed to accumulate and lay idle, should be used in making our label more well known, and the demand for our label increases) so soon will the conditions and wages of our members improve. Now, while I have visited a large number of unions in these provinces in the interests of our label, it must be remembered that this is the first time our cause has been personally brought before their attention in the same manner; so in the meantime, if our locals will spend a few dollars in sending out circulars, label literature, etc., among the unions in the provinces where we have no locals, and which I feel sure are much in the same condition as the Maritime Provinces which, together with the agitation which our International Office is continually carrying on, I can assure them that the end of the year will find our organization on a much stronger footing and in a position to give greater benefits and to obtain still better conditions for all our members.

Trusting to see all our locals actively engaged in booming our Blue Label during the coming year, and wishing all brothers and sisters in Canada—also across the line—a merry Christmas and a very happy New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES LAVOIE.

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The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
3rd and Main Sts., • • Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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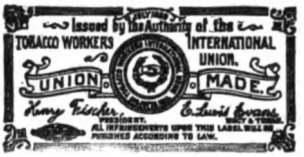
2020 Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
CHARLES LAVOIE.....4th Vice-President.
137 Delhousie St., Toronto, Ont., Can.
ROBT. FOX.....5th Vice-President.
610 Hughes St., Richmond, Va.
E. LEWIS EVANS.....Secretary-Treasurer.
55-56 Am. Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

See that This Label



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether Plug, Package or Twist. None genuinely Union without it.

THE UNION MAN.

THE average member of a labor union is a strangely inconsistent individual. He will "holler" about unionism until he is black in the face. He will insist that every man's coat shall bear the union label. He will not vote at the primaries for a man whose advance literrture does not bear the union label of the printers. He will insist on getting a cigar which bears the union label, but—he will then turn around and demand a piece of chewing tobacco which is made by the trust, which does not employ union labor. Inasmuch as a very large percentage of the chewing tobacco consumed in this country is used by the laboring classes, it will be readily seen that if unionism meant to the union man what he would have us believe it means he could put every chewing tobacco factory of the trust out of business in six months. In view of the fact that we have this issue forced upon us at this time, in an especially direct manner by the advent of trust stores, it would seem to be a wise thing for the labor leaders to get busy in enlightening their members as to present conditions. A few words from the labor publications of the Twin Cities would not come amiss, either.

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 9, 1905.

To the Members-at-Large of the Tobacco Workers' International Union :

GREETING:—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c. International Assessment to take effect Jan. 14, 1905, payable on or before February 18, 1905.

This assessment is to be placed in the General Expense Fund, to be used for label agitation and organization purposes.

Members-at-large will forward same to the International Office as soon after this notice reaches them as possible, and not later than above mentioned date, February 18, 1905.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY , Jan. 9, 1905.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING:—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c. International assessment, to take effect January 14, 1905, payable on or before February 18, 1905.

The two-thirds (⅔) of this assessment going to the General Expense Fund is to be forwarded to the International Office along with the other collections. The one third (⅓) goes to the Local Fund of Local Unions.

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Secretaries of Local Unions will collect the assessment at once.

The one-third (⅓) of this assessment which the Local Unions receive should be used for agitation for our Label and the boycott against the American and Continental Tobacco Company.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

Once there was a fool who became a member of a trade union because he had to do that or move on to some jim-crow place where the bosses "ran their own" business and paid the employës just enough to enable them to maintain a stunted, miserable, whining existence. By-and-by, the factory in which the fool worked became an "open shop." The boss had nothing against unions—oh, no. He was going to keep up wages and treat all alike, unionist and non-unionist. And for the time being he kept his word, and this proved to the public—including some well-meaning miuisters of the gospel—that it was far from the intention to disrupt any labor organization. Wise boss!

The Silent Partner.

The Detroit *Tribune*, in an editorial captioned "The Silent Partner," says that incident to every strike of laborers there is pitiful destitution in some of the homes of the strikers, but seldom do we hear the cry of poverty from the wives. It is this Spartan courage of the wives of the workmen which makes a general strike possible. The hermits of strikes may or may not touch our sympathies, but it is inconceivable that the workmen during strikes are subjecting their homes to the straits of poverty without being actuated by earnest convictions, or that their wives submit to hunger without grim cause. The editorial concludes by truly saying that there is a partnership here which gives dignity to the strike.

The Aim of All Men.

One thing ought to be aimed at by all men: That the interest of each individually and of all collectively should be the same, for if each should grasp at his individual interest all human society will be dissolved.—[Cicero.

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AN APPEAL

From the United Garment Workers of America.

Editor THE TOBACCO WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother:—No doubt you are aware of the drastic struggle between the clothing manufacturers and the United Garment Workers of America. The Manufacturers' Association is putting forth every effort to disrupt the organization of the United Garment Workers in all the large clothing centers, particular in Rochester, N. Y., where the struggle has been on for one year. You can do us a great favor and further the interests of Organized Labor and the eight-hour day by having a committee appointed to call on all your clothing dealers and notify them that if they purchase Rochester unfair clothing Organized Labor will not patronize them. It is absolutely necessary for the Garment Workers to whip the Rochester Clothier's Exchange in order to establish peace in the large clothing centers, and maintain the eight-hour day.

The strike in Rochester was ordered in consequence of the manufacturers refusing to confer with our local union of that city, and has since refused to confer with our national organization and the A. F. of L. It is not a question of wages, but a question of securing the eight-hour day you are interested in so much yourselves. The establishment of the eight-hour day in the clothing trade of the country will make it so much easier to establish the eight-hour day among your own craft. The great work of Organized Labor at the present time is to establish a shorter workday. I appeal to you as brothers to refuse *positively* to purchase any goods from dealers handling the unfair clothing of Rochester. I enclose you clippings from our *Bulletin*, showing you what effort we have recently made to settle this matter, and also an article on the "Valuable Employës" of firms in Rochester. The article will clearly demonstrate to you why they want to deal with us as individuals. They are dealing with Mr. Marquart as an individual, and he receives the magnificent sum of $6 a week.

Trusting that you will do all in your power to aid and assist us in the establishment of the eight-hour day in the clothing trade, I am,

Fraternally yours,

B. A. LARGER,
General Secretary.

A UNION MAN.

—:o:—

[From the Labor Gazette.]

I VOS a Chonny Mitchell man,
Mine frau, she vos von two;
She choins dot Voman's League,
Und keep her promise true.

She nodings buy from any store
But she will turn it outside in,
Und if she find no label on
She raise an awful din.

De store clerk, he's union mans,
Or Katrine no vill trade.
"Ve buy from devil, not from scab,"
Dot's vhat my Katy said.

Von day, vhen I goes home,
No Katy did I scpy,
But up dem stairs I heard
A leetle baby cry.

I runs right up, all black mit dirt,
In spite of mudder-in-law;
Und in dot bet, mit Katy dear,
Der schweetest ding I saw.

I feel so proudt I vos a pop,
After vaiting seven year;
I tink I go und tell der poys,
Und buy tree keg of beer.

But Katy say: "Go quvick uud vash,
Und come right back to me;
If baby has der label on
Vey right avay moost see."

Ve search dat baby half an hour;
Ve looks in efery scpot;
Der vos no label on der kid;
"Mein Gott!" ve set, "Mein Gott!"

"Go, take her back to Dr. Brown,"
Mine frau didt sadly say,
"Ve'll half a union baby, Chake,
Or doctor'll get no pay."

Because her new baby was a girl instead of the boy she wanted, Mrs. Sarah Libman, of Chicago, committed suicide.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION.

Questions of Jurisdiction Were Fully and Amply Discussed and With Less Acrimony Than Has Marked the Subject for Several Years Past.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS,
In American Federationist.

THE Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at San Francisco, has come and gone, and is now a matter of history. It was a convention which will live long and favorably in the minds of those who participated in its proceedings as delegates and officers, and also the large number of visitors who were in attendance from the opening to the close.

The convention was marked by faithful attention to the work in hand, and an intelligent and sincere effort to arrive at just and advantageous conclusions. The programme of work mapped out for the coming year, if carried out, is bound to be fraught with benefit to the workers and all the people of our country, and it will be helpful to those in other lands.

The opponents of the trade union movement can find little comfort either from the broad discussions of the various topics considered or the decisions reached, and less still to criticise from the high plane of intelligence, the great courage, the deep faith and high aspirations of the delegates to the convention. Those who expected to find their predictions verified of a lessening in the membership and diminution in strength, power and influence of the trade union movement must be sadly disappointed by the official reports, showing an increase in our membership of over two hundred thousand in the past year. The workers, organized and unorganized, have reason for gratification and encouragement from the splendid and practical work accomplished.

The emphatic re-indorsement and declaration of the policy of Labor to resist reductions in wages will go far to demonstrate a new principle in the economic and social life, not only of our own people but of all nations. If closely and faithfully adhered to, it will give the labor movement of America the leadership of the world, and will demonstrate beyond a doubt that the old policy of the employers of reducing wages as a relief from industrial reaction is economically fallacious and socially unsouud. Organized Labor *has* shown and *will* show how wise is its policy and practice of preventing the curtailment of Labor's power of consumption.

Questions of jurisdiction were fully and amply discussed by the San Francisco convention, and with less acrimony than has marked the subject for several years past. A clear-cut purpose was manifest to maintain the integrity of the international trade union and by voluntary enforcement of discipline to secure the greatest cohesion, fidelity and solidarity, so that the best interests of all may be protected and promoted.

Work was outlined to organize the yet unorganized and bring them within the beneficent fold of the trade union movement. There was a determination to obtain more effective laws for the prohibition of child labor and thus secure for the young the opportunities of home, the school-room, and the play-ground, where they may have time to cultivate their proper physical, mental and social growth, rather than to eke out a miserable and dwarfed existence in the factory or workshop.

The position of the trade union movement was made perfectly clear as to the claims of Labor upon modern society. The rights to which the workers are entitled were strongly emphasized; the wrongs from which they have suffered, denounced and rectification insisted upon.

A clear-cut policy of legislative requirements and economic and social progress was declared for and a campaign for their achievment inaugurated.

The endorsement of the International Typographical Union in its effort to establish the eight-hour work-day, January 1, 1906, was heartily and unanimously given, and moral and financial coöperation was assured. Support was pledged to all other workers making an earnest effort for the shortening of working hours—that is, the establishmeht of the eight-hour day.

It was an inspiration to witness the splendid manifestation of intense inter-

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est and sympathy of the representatives of the organized laborers of America in responding to the appeal of the Fall River Textile Workers for financial assistance. The unanmity with which an assessment upon all members of the American Federation of Labor was levied and the instantaneous pledges of delegates present to promptly pay the assessment was splendidly encouraging, and with all, hearty good wishes went out from the delegates for the success of the gallant, struggling men and women of Fall River.

Though frequently the discussions became very spirited, there was little or no bitterness or acrimony.

Though the convention covered a period of nearly two weeks, adjourning late on the second Saturday evening, the attendance was large, and scarcely an empty seat was discernible at its close when the delegates joined in stentorian chorus, singing the sweet refrain of "Auld Lang Syne," and adjourned after enthusiastically singing the national anthem, "America," and with three cheers for the American Federation of Labor and the great principles for which it stands and the great cause which it espouses.

The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly has sent to all unions embraced in it a resolution recommending the imposing of ffnes on all union men who use goods that do not bear the label. If the resolution is enforced the unions will have a barrel of money, for it is notorious that the men who howl loudest for union label cigars persistently chew trust tobaccos which do not bear the label.

This is the way the St. Paul *Advocate* looks at it:

"There are over 16,000 children working for the tobacco trust at an average rate of less than 34 cents a day. This indicates that there are tobacco users who are smoking and chewing the blood and fiber of the bodies of 16,000 American children, Should not this startling announcement stimulate either the purchase of the union-made article or the discontinuance of the tobacco habit?"

COMPLIMENTARY

To Mr. Charles Lavole, of Canada, Fourth Vice-President and Organizer for the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Says the Glace Bay *Daily Gazette:*

"Charles Lavoie, of the Tobacco Workers' Union, Toronto, is in town. Mr. Lavoie is visiting various P. W. A. lodges in the interests of the Blue Label. The American Tobacco Trust—Sir W. C. McDonald and others—are putting up a big fight against the union, and Mr. Lavoie's mission is to ask union men to only purchase tobaccos that bear the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' Union. He is greatly pleased with the reception P. W. A. men have accorded him, and it's safe to say that Blue Label tobaccos around the colleries will soon entirely replace the 'scab' brands."

The *Halifax Sun* has the following:

"Mr. Charles Lavoie, Fourth Vice-President and Organizer of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, is visiting the different organizations in the interests of union Blue Label tobaccos. The Tobacco Workers' Union is endeavoring to better the conditions of the workers in the factories of the Trust and Sir Wm. C. McDonald, which ffrms at present make a practice of employing, to a large extent, female and child labor, working their employës long hours and paying them miserably low wages. Mr. Lavoie, on behalf of the Tobacco Workers, is appealing to the workingmen to buy only tobacco which bears the Blue Union Label, which is the only guarantee that fair union conditions prevail. He is greatly impressed with the energetic manner in which the unions are taking up the cause of the Tobacco Workers. All the members of the unions he has visited have promised to buy only such tobaccos and cigars as have the Union Blue Label."

Her Masterpiece.

"Miss D'Aub is a noted painter, is she not?"

"Yes, quite famous, I believe."

"What is her masterpiece?"

"Her face, I think."—[*Houston Post.*

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A WARNING FROM COLORADO!

(THE BULL-PEN STATE)

—HEADQUARTERS—
COLORADO STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.
DENVER, COLO., January 5, 1905.

To Organized Labor and All Whom It May Concern:

The Colorado State Federation of Labor, bearing in mind the true interests of the wage-earners and plain people of Colorado, deem the present an opportune time for a recital of the unhappy industrial and political conditions in our State.

About two years ago, shortly after the inauguration of our modern Nero, James H. Peabody, as governor of Colorado, a concerted plan was adopted by the corporations, Citizens' Alliance and kindred associations, and executed with a cold-blooded premeditation by a conscienceless administration, to disrupt Organized Labor and destroy the effect of all legal enactments which have been secured for the betterment of those who toil. By a referendum of the people our lawmakers have been commanded to enact laws for shorter hours and sanitary regulations for some of the more dangerous vocations.

The metal and coal mining companies, uniting with railroad and other monopolies, negatived the enactments by usurping the functions of government. The brutalities, imprisonments and deportations which mark their course aroused liberty-loving people to seek peaceful redress at the polls, but the fruits of their hard-earned victory have been filched away through corrupt practices of high State officials, resulting in an effective blacklist.

Owing to the political domination of corporations, all who oppose their schemes are placed under espionage and denied employment.

Free speech is denied and the political and constitutional rights of the citizens disregarded.

Thousands of American citizens have left the State rather than to submit to these conditions; many are waiting opportunity to go to other places, where the workers are secure in their constitutional rights.

Bureaus of publicity have been urging victims to come into the State, and we are even menaced at the present time with the yellow peril from the Orient, with a view of still further increasing competition among the workers, thereby lowering the standard of living.

At this juncture the Colorado State Federation of Labor desires to sound a warning appeal. It has had its resources taxed to the utmost to provide the necessaries of life for those here, and to remove others to more favored localities. Outside aid has been solicited and a further influx of wage-earners would be burdensome to those who have been so generous to their fellows in time of distress.

We ask that all labor bodies and the labor press give the widest publicity to this appeal, and urge all intending comers against such a step until conditions are changed, as those who come will leave their political, constitutional and industrial rights behind.

(We respectfully request the publication of the foregoing by the public press.)

Fraternally and respectfully,

JOHN C. SULLIVAN, *President.*

HARRY B. WATERS, *Sec'y-Treas.*

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THE TRUST

Against Independent Dealers in Cigars and Tobaccos.

DUTIES OF UNION LABOR IN THE PREMISES.

[From The Union Label Advocate.]

UNION men should buy union-made tobaccos and cigars if they use the article at all. They should take nothing but labeled goods, and these goods ought to be purchased from independent dealers.

Three years ago the New York cigar trust agent came to Chicago to force the retail dealers of the city to join the trust. They offered to buy all the retail stores of note, and to make the dealers managers and stockholders.

The trust wanted the Chicago tobacco and cigar dealess to handle nothing but trust-made goods.

The Chicago retail dealers refused to sell out and refused to handle trust made goods exclusively. They did more than that: they sought all the independent manufacturers all over the country. They found many that made labeled tobaccos and cigars, and some that did not, and they bought from both, purchasing no more trust goods.

The trust then commenced a campaign against the independent dealers by leasing all the prominent corners in the city and placing finely stocked stores under the title of the United Cigar Stores.

Union labor men should shun the United Cigar Stores and purchase from the independent stores. It's the effective way to promote the best interests of the cigar and tobacco workers' unions.

Every union man needs the help of all the other union men. Labeled tobaccos and cigars have the preference with the independent dealers. Patronize them.

Notwithstanding the opprobious epithets with which some of our philosophers and gloomy sectarians have branded our nature—the principal of universal selfishness, the proneness to all evil, they have given us—still, the detestation in which inhumanity to the distressed, or insolence to the fallen, are held by all mankind, shows that they are not natives of the human heart.—[Robert Burns.

EFFECT OF THE SUN ON METAL.

Iron and Steel in Bridges and Buildings Bend Under the Intense Heat.

The civil engineer superintending the construction of a bridge or building composed wholly or in part of iron or steel invariably takes into account the degree of expansion in the metal that may be due to solar heat. Stevenson's tubular bridge of the Menai straits is 400 feet long. The heaviest strain passing over it bends it just half an inch, yet on a July day, after the sun has been shining on it for several hours, it is found to be bent to an inch and a half below its usual horizontal line.

The heat of the sun acts on stone, as well as on metal, a fact which is proved by the Washington monument. It is 555 feet high, but it will be found to be about two inches higher in the evening than in the morning of a sunny day.

A strange effect of sunshine was noted at Plymouth, where, to lay the foundations of a sea wall, the workmen had to descend in a diving bell. These bells had stupidly been fitted with convex circular glasses at the top. The sea was very calm and the glasses so contracted the rays of the sun that the workmen were set on fire, and that at no less than 25 feet below the surface of the water.

THE ASS AND FOX *vs.* THE LION.

THE ass and the fox, having entered into a partnership together, went out into the forest to hunt. They had not proceeded far when they met a lion. The fox approached the lion and promised to contrive for him the capture of the ass if he would pledge his word that his own life should be saved. On his assuring him that he would not injure him, the fox led the ass to a deep pit and contrived that he should fall into it. The lion seeing that the ass was secured, immediately clutched the fox and then attacked the ass at his leisure.

Traitors must expect treachery, and scabs and strikers who raise their hands against honest toilers must expect from their employers the same treatment they accord to others.—[*Union Picket.*

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THE "OPEN SHOP"—WHAT IT MEANS.

[From Organized Labor.]

THE "open shop" means the non-union shop.

The non-union shop means, if anything, that the workers are denied the right to organize for the purpose of material, moral and intellectual improvement.

In other words, it means a curtailment of the rights guaranteed to every American citizen by the Constitution of the United States.

Some of these people who talk so loudly about the "open shop," and who argue most strenuously against Labor's right to organize, are themselves the most enthusiastic advocates of organizing when their own interests are affected.

Bankers, manufacturers, merchants, shippers, doctors, lawyers, and even the ministers of the gospel have some pretty good unions.

A number of them charge a very substantial initiation fee and require in addition a rigid examination before you can become a member.

It is right that they should do so, because it affords not only protection to the people engaged in the business or profession, but it gives a better guarantee to the public.

We hear very often about "quacks," "frauds," "itinerant and unordained" preachers, and nobody seems to take exception to the term; but when the word "scab" is mentioned, some of our respectable, supposedly sound people, seem to get an attack of acute pain, judging from the numerous seams and furrows which disfigure their otherwise pleasant physiognomy.

Why not give the laboring people the same right as you ask for yourselves?

Why not be consistent?

Have not the producers as much right to organize for their production as those who live on what they produce?

At a recent convention held in this State of fruit growers, the slogan of every session was, "If you won't starve, organize."

If that is true of the orchardists and the agriculturists of the State, it is much truer of the mechanics and laborers.

"If you won't starve, organize," and "if you do not want to die, stay organized."

It is true that it is necessary for the ranchers to organize or else be driven into starvation by the combined transportation companies and other monopolies; but it is still truer that the man or woman who has nothing else to depend on than his or her labor—not even a foot of land—is in still greater need of the protection that organization affords.

The workers are absolutely at the mercy of greed and hunger, and it is only by combined efforts, as exemplified in the trades union movement, that they can hold both of their sworn foes at bay.

If our people endeavored to attain more soundness and less ready made stereotyped smartness, they would all have more of that priceless jewel called "consistency," and it is safe to say that an abundance of this precious article would make us all better American citizens.

THE WEATHER.

LET it be rain or sunshine,
Let it be mild or cold,
When added together, 'tis just simply weather,
And gone like a tale that is told.

If Jones got the kind that he wanted,
And Brown what was coming to him,
The family of Smith might be frozen stiff,
Then wouldn't the census look slim?

So 'tis best as it is, I reckon,
Leastwise let us think it so—
For it wasn't intended by us to be mended,
And so we will just let it go.

Then hurrah for the rain and the sunshine—
Three cheers for the heat and cold;
If the clouds come to-day they'll soon drift away,
And the sunset will come with its gold.

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THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Silly Argument Advanced Against Its Adoption.

OF the many thoroughly silly arguments advanced against the eight-hour workday none is more nonsensical than that which puts forward the claim that shortening the workday would increase the time and opportunities which would be embraced by the workers to fall into evil practices of leisure, say *Shoeworkers' Journal*. Such an argument is an outrage upon common intelligence and a libel upon civilization. The good of the people at large cannot always await the correction of the evil propensities and weaknesses of the individual.

We cannot cease to project reforms in the interests of the whole people and civilization until each evil trait and propensity of the individual is eliminated.

For every one who would take advantage of the shorter workday to indulge or cultivate bad habits, a thousand—aye, and more—would use their time and opportunities to the best advantage and develop themselves along nobler and more useful lines. We do not deny the school and the church to our youth because the freedom of going and coming and of association may instill wrong impressions or cultivate bad habits. They are good institutions and disseminate good, and for those reasons we send and insist upon our youth attending them; for those reasons we perpetuate, improve and revere them. We establish prisons for the good of the people and contrary to the wish of the evil doer.

Is not the logical conclusion of the above mentioned argument that the workers shall not enjoy the advantages and opportunities of the shorter workday for self-cultivaiion and development and the promotion of honest material ambitions because the individual may waste his time and opportunities in practicing enervating and bad habits? Such an argument is unbecoming any individual or accredited intelligence.

When making your purchases don't forget the union label.

UNRECOGNIZABLE.

MARY had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow; it
Went to Wall street and came home,
And Mary didn't know it.

[*Houston Post.*

Unfailing courtesy, kindness, tenderness and consideration for others are some of the greatest ornaments to the character of the child of God. The world can understand these things, if it cannot understand doctrine. There is no religion in rudeness, roughness, bluntness and incivility. The perfection of practical religiou consists in attending to the little duties of holiness as well as to the great.—[J. C. Ryle.

A man with an income of a million a year eats the whole fruit of 6,000 men's labor through a whole year, for you can get a stout spadesman to work and maintain himself for a sum of 40 pounds. Thus we have private individuals whose wages are equal to the wages of 7,000 or 8,000 other individuals. What do these highly paid individuals do for society for their wages? Kill partridges. Can this last? No, by the soul of man, it cannot, and will not, shall not!—[Thos. Carlyle.

The union label is a competent and impartial record of aims and purposes, says the Youngstown Labor Advocate. It is to a large extent a restraint on the trusts, for every purchase which goes with it, every label which bears the significant words "eight hours," means employment to more men. It is the very acme of union coöperation. There is no excuse in the world for a union man refusing to patronize union made goods. If a demand is created for union made articles the dealer will purchase a supply to sell to his customers. If there is no demand for an article of merchandise you cannot expect the retailer to purchase goods that will be on his shelves a dead loss. The dealer is in business for the money that is in it, just the same as we are in the trades union movement, for the high wages and good conditions it brings forth.

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EXTRACTS

FROM PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT TO THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. of L.

UNION SHOP—TRADE AGREEMENT—VS. THE "OPEN SHOP."

IN many cities, employers antagonistic to labor, have formed themselves into so-called citizens' alliances, and have undertaken to propagate the policy of the destruction of Organized Labor, their first effort being directed to what they are pleased to term the "open shop," and to attack the union shop under the false assertion that it is a "closed shop." In my last report I had occasion to give this subject considerable attention. Since then some have pretended that the entering into an agreement of an employer with a union by which exclusively union men are to be employed by him, is in violation of law; that it denies the right to employment of workmen who are not members of the unions.

In the first instance, the claim is absurd when it is known that the union not only opens wide its doors, inviting all to join, but sends out its organizers and missionaries to induce by every honorable means within their power the non-unionists to share in the advantages that come from united and associated effort. But quite apart from this consideration is this fact, that an employer may give a contract to a dealer to furnish him his with raw material, or to erect a plant, or to furnish him with machines, the contractor to have the exclusive right to furnish and provide these things. Such a contract implies and provides the exclusion of all other dealers, builders, or machinery manufacturers. Is such a contract held to be improper or unlawful? Are not hundreds of thousands of contracts of this character made daily? The agreement between an employer and a union is for the members of the union to furnish that employer with labor of certain qualifications for a specific period of time, the consideration being the payment of stipulated wages as a minimum. That others are by their own short-sighted policy or indifference excluded from the provisions and benefits of such an agreement is their own fault and against which they have neither the legal nor the moral right to contend.

The Organized Labor movement is the associated effort of more than two million of adult wealth producers. It is the unselfish action of the most intelligent, and the earnest manifestation of the most enlightened self-interest which sees that interest best served by helping to protect and promote the interests of others.

The open-shop *cant* and hypocrisy *aim* at Organized Labor with the full knowledge that it, and it alone, stands between the toilers with those dependent upon them and the greed and avarice that would force down the conditions of labor to a bare subsistence, lengthen the hours of daily toil, and make the home wretched and desolate.

The division and subdivision of labor and its specialization, brought about by inventions of machines and new tools of labor, have robbed workmen of their power of individual freedom of contract with their employers. Their only opportunity for anything like fair or advantageous terms under which to sell their labor is in associating themselves with their fellow-workmen in making a collective bargain, a working agreement. In other words, a union and a contract by the union with employers for their labor and the conditions under which it shall be sold.

The union shop in no sense involves a denial of the right of every man to sell his labor as he may see fit, nor the employer to hire such labor. In fact, it is an affirmation of that right. Employers have the lawful right to hire any labor they may choose, but it does not give them the right to impress workmen or to enslave them, or to drag them into a factory on any terms the employer may choose to grant as an expression of his "kindliness."

Employers have the right to make contracts for labor. This right carries with it, also, the same rights of the workmen. It, therefore, follows that if the workers have the right to sell their labor as they see fit, they have also the

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right *not* to sell it to employers, unless it be through the collective bargain of the union shop. As an illustration, I recently asserted that every man has the right to say, "I will not work for you unless you make a contract with the union to which I belong and agree to employ none but members of that union.' To claim that he may not say this is equivalent to saying that he must sell his labor—not as he sees fit, but as the employer sees fit. Can any reasonable answer be made, or criticism indulged in, when employers find it to their advantage to make a contract with a reputable body of men to employ union labor exclusively and thus eliminate the possibility of strikes, disputes, factions, and losses? To this our opponents, the so-called citizens' alliances, can make no answer. Their policy consists of evasion and wilful misrepresentation of the aims and purposes of Organized Labor, of the collective bargain, of the working agreement, of the union shop.

* * * * *

LABOR PRESS.

The labor press has always been an influential and potent force for the good of the workers, but at no time has it been in measurable distance of the power it exerted during the past year. The bitter antagonism of Labor's unfair foes, the open threats and covert plans of our opponents to crush out Organized Labor, have quickened the pulsebeats of our brave labor editors and aroused them to the exercise of their fullest powers to protect and defend the rights of the toilers of our country. Although it is cause for great gratification to know that the cause of labor has so large, intelligent, and representative a galaxy of papers devoted to the labor cause, yet it is mortifying to know that many suffer from that lack of support to which they are so justly entitled at the hands of our fellow workmen. It should be the aim of every union member, as well as every sympathizer with our great cause, to be helpful in every way to extend the beneficent influence of the labor press. A cause is frequently judged by the number and the character of the publications which represent it.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S LAW OF GROWTH.

Much gleeful speculation has been indulged in by our opponents in what they are pleased to characterize as a "slump" in the organization of the wage-earners in the trade union movement of our country. They would hail with joyous acclaim, could they record the total extinction and destruction of our movement. With them the wish is father to the thought that they might bring about what their chief spokesman, Parry, lately declared their purpose to be, "the annihilation of labor unions." They take unction to their souls that the slight falling off in membership in the trade union movement for a brief period within the past year was the beginning of the decline of the Organized Labor movement of our country.

The law of growth in Organized Labor is as little understood by them as it is by others who lack the experience, or who have not had the time, opportunity, or inclination to inquire and study. From the formation of the first *bona fide* trade union movement in modern times it has grown with each era of industrial activity and receded to some degree with each industrial depression, but with each recurring revival in industry the degree of growth has been greater, and with each recurring period of depression it has receded to a lesser degree than its immediate predecessors. All students of our movement appreciate these facts and count with them. The antagonists and the ignorant view these natural economic changes with exultation or alarm.

The wage-earners have come to realize that their only hope for the protection of their material interests in our time, the only opportunities for the promotion of these interests in the future, as well as the mainstay for the rights and liberties in the present to which they and those who may follow are entitled, lie in unity, organization, and federation. And they have recognized, too, to a greater extent than heretofore, that their cohesion during a period of industrial reaction is the effectual check upon the material deterioration in their condition with all that implies. To these reasons and causes, together with greater intelligence and a fair conception of their rights,

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may be attributed the almost infinitesmal decline in membership within the recent past.

When it is borne in mind that the trade union movement of America is, comparatively speaking, still in its infancy; when there is taken into consideration the vast extent of territory as well as the make-up of different nationalities speaking foreign tongues, the great development in industry and the concentration of wealth, using its powers to prevent or crush out organizations; when all these things are given due consideration, that we have brought about any degree of fraternity and homogeneity should be counted to our credit rather than to our detriment.

It is not necessary here to recount the advantages which have been secured by our movement in the interests of our fellow-workers. Not only are our records of achievements available to all, but the better results in the home, the more material improvement, the social and moral advancement, as well as political independence, and character and manhood of our working people, are the best attestation, demonstration, and proof of the efforts, the work, the aims, methods, and ennobling purposes of our movement.

Our opponents must lamentably fail to prove to the toilers that their freedom is curtailed or impaired in becoming organized when the workers themselves have the indisputable proof of their enjoyment of larger vision, occasioned by fewer hours of daily, burdensome toil, as our antagonists must also fail to impress upon the wives and the children of workmen that the freedom of action of their husbands and fathers is impaired when they themselves enjoy the fruits of brighter homes, more material improvements, and the opportunities of leisure and education.

But, despite the destructive purposes of Labor's antagonists, I am in a position to report that, with the exception of a slight recession already indicated, there has been a sum total of great gain in the membership of the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

From October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, we issued from the American of Labor the following charters:

International Unions	11
State Federations	5
Central Labor Unions	99
Local Trade, and Federal Labor Unions	328
Total	443

Eight of these international unions were organized by us from formerly affiliated chartered local unions during the past year. A number of international unions have become amalgamated with other international unions kindred to their trade. At the end of this fiscal year, September 50, 1904, there were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor:

International Unions	120
State Federations	32
Central Labor Unions	500
Local Trade, and Federal Labor Unions	1,271
Total	1,992

The average membership of our affiliated unions upon which per capita tax has been paid to the American Federation of Labor for the year ending September 30, 1904. is 1,676,000.

The averafie membership of our affiliated unions upon which per capita tax was paid to the American Federation of Labor for the year ending September 30, 1903, was 1,485,800.

We shall no doubt be confronted with the keenest opposition in the near future. There are those who will not understand the purposes of the Organized Labor movement and the good work which it is doing, and which it can and will do,—and it therefore behooves us to devote our attention and to concentrate our efforts more largely in bringing to the attention of the yet unorganized how necessary it is for the protection of themselves and those dependent upon them to secure and maintain the vantage ground already gained, and not only to save all from the inevitable downward path that leads from a lack of comprehensive and united effort, but to secure and realize the hopes and aspirations of the toiling masses. Therefore, with unbounded faith in the ultimate triumph of our great cause, the logical and natural development of our great movement, we may all take on new obligations and assume new vows to leave no effort untried which shall bring within the ben-

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eficent fold of the trade union movement the wage workers, the wealth producers of America.

So long as there is a wrong unrighted, or a right denied to the people, so long is there work for the trade union movement to do.

* * * * *

NATIONAL ARBITRATION BILL.

A so-called national arbitration bill was introduced in Congress, which, upon the face of it, appeared to be a voluntary measure, yet the hearings developed the fact that the last analysis it would be a species of compulsory compliance with the award. Our movement is sincerely in favor of the arbitration of disputes which can not be determined otherwise; but we are strongly committed against the policy of compulsory arbitration in any form, particularly compulsory arbitration by the State. When conciliation fails, we favor voluntary arbitration with the employers, and if necessary a disinterested party as an *arbitrator*. We emphatically declare the necessity for faithful compliance with the terms and awards made by such arbitration; but we are equally insistent that the arbitration shall be voluntarily entered into and voluntarily and faithfully fulfilled.

Nothing can be fraught with so much danger, resulting in rank injustice and injury, as compulsory arbitration by the State in any form with its practically compulsory enforcement of an award.

It is not amiss to reassert our conviction that in the one case it may result in confiscation of property, and in the other involve involuntary servitude; in other words, the slavery of man. We, therefore, opposed this bill before both committees of Congress, recognizing in it the entering wedge of what would inevitably lead to complete compulsory arbitration.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Says the *Indianapolis Union:* "A member of the Typographical Union dropped in to see me the other day, and while talking unionism to beat four of a kind, he filled his corn corncob. Looking at the sack, I asked: 'Union?' 'No,' said he, 'anything else but this kind makes my tongue sore.' Consistent cuss, eh?"

HE HAD BEEN BITTEN.

HE was a raw-boned, shaggy-headed individual, with a brizzly, unkempt red beard and clothes that had collected more rents than a real estate agent.

He came rushing into the Cranberry Corners tavern with an expression of anguish on his rosy countenance, and excitedly gasped: "I have been bitten!"

That was all that the kind-hearted cronies who were lounging about the place wanted to hear. In an instant flasks were whisked out of pockets and the contents were poured into the intelligent hobo. When the unfortunate man appeared to be relieved—and he didn't appear that way until he felt sure that all the flasks were relieved—somebody asked him sympathetically:

"Wuz it a snake thet bit ye?"

"Not at all, Jessie."

"Mad dorg, mebbe," chimed another.

"Nay, nay, Pauline."

They looked from one to the other in a surprised sort of way.

"Then ye mought tell us wot it wuz thet bit ye," drawled the proprietor of the tavern.

"Why, gents, it wuz a musquito. Ta, ta!"

And with that the shrewd tramp darted out of the place and hurried up the road.

A Great Daily on Labor Unions.

The cost of labor is one of the principal items that enter into competition between business men. No one can deny this. Then is it not a decided advantage to deal with an organization of labor that guarantees to the business man that his competitor is paying the same wages that he does? And besides, there is not a union in existence which places minimum wages above what a man can afford to support a man upon comfortably. Union wages are always reasonable wages. Employers of labor who object to the strictly union shops do so simply because union regulations require a standard of justice to the workmen that most employers want to violate in the interests of profit.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

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DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Responsibility of Maintaining It Rests On Every Union Man.

[E. E. Clark, In Buffalo Express.]

WHEN the multitude of those who toil were simply a mass of individuals, each carried and tossed like flotsam and jetsam wherever the currents, tides and winds of the industrial world might chance to carry them, there was no opportunity or occasion for any person to do otherwise than to consider each individual as responsible alone for own acts. There was then no cruse of labor discredit upon no one but himself.

But when Labor organized for mutual benefit, gain and good, through concurrent and coöperative action, the cause of Labor was launched. The flotsam and jetsam was collected and constructed into a rude raft at first, which raft has later been rebuilt into a magnificent ship manned and officered by representatives of labor organizations and freighted with the hopes and aspirations of millions of workers.

This ship rides proudly upon the waves of national industry. Upon those who compose its crew rests a vast responsibility. They must steer a straight and clear course and study carefully the charts upon which are noted the rocks and shoals upon which many smaller craft have gone to their destruction. But the responsibility does not all rest upon the officers. It remains for the individual stockholders, members, to make a straight course possible. Labor, in its organizeb capacity, is dignified and elevated by every c editable and commendable act of an individual laborer, a local union or a national or international union. And just so the whole cause is discredited and retarded by discreditable acts committed or attitudes assumed by any of its component parts.

Let every individual member of the army of union labor remember, whether he be private or officer, that upon him rests the responsibility of representing this great cause in his daily life. Let him remember that in the cause of unionism

HE IS HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER;

That he stands for others as well as for himself. And thus shall the cause of Labor be dignified, elevated and triumphant!

A man and a satyr once formed a bond of alliance One very cold wintry day as they walked together the man put his fingers to his mouth and blew on them. On the satyr inquiring the reason he told him that he did it to warm his hands. Later on in the day they sat down to eat, the food prepared being quite scalding. The man raised one of his dishes toward his mouth and blew on it. On the satyr again inquiring the reason, he said that he did it to cool the meat. "I can no longer consider you a friend," said the satyr; "a fellow who with the same breath blows hot and cold."

The labor advocate who talks for both sides is not to be trusted by either. He is a two-faced traitor whom nobody should frust and whom everybody should avoid.—*Baltimore Labor Leader.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

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8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $2.00, in addition to whatever assessments he may have owed at the time of his suspension.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursne when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters. and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

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7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13, When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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CHEW

"WORTH" NAVY

UNION MADE by
INDEPENDENT FACTORY.

Genuine "GREENVILLE" Tobacco, made by the Originators.
Buy no Chromo Imitation.
MARTIN'S "SUPERFINE". ROSERRINE LOVING CUP.

H. H. MARTIN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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UNION MADE TOBACCO FOR UNION MEN

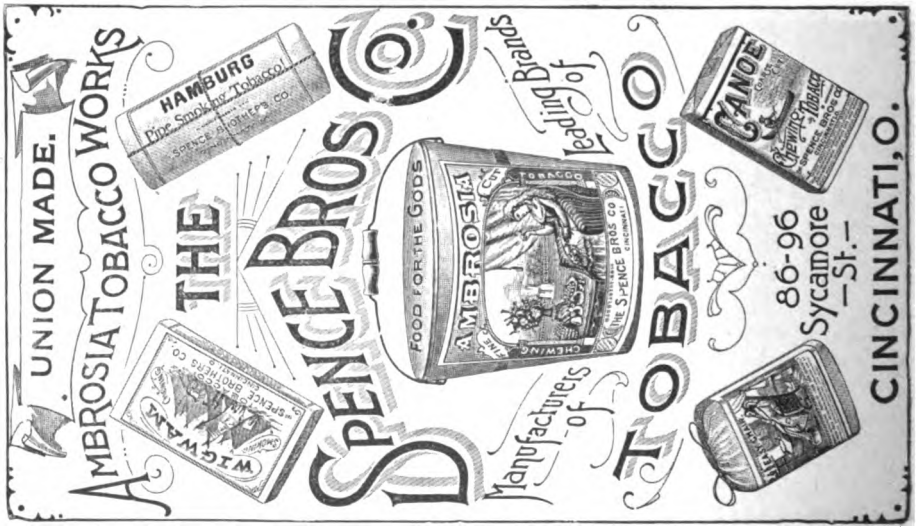
POWER.....
OLD BURLEY
UNION MINER

LONG CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS

Leidersdorf, Schmidt Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STRONGHOLD

PLUG TOBACCO
Scotten Dillon Company



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Berry Suhling Tobacco Co.

BEDFORD CITY, VA.

Smoke **FEDERATION** Cut Plug

Chew **STERLING** Plug

Chew **WILD HONEY**

These and all other Brands are
UNION MADE
and Bear the UNION LABEL.

TWO NEW BRANDS

TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12–16 oz. and 2 x 12–8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12–14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4⅔ oz. for 10 cents.

The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material Money can Buy Produce Them.

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

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"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is **NONE STRICTLY UNION** Without the

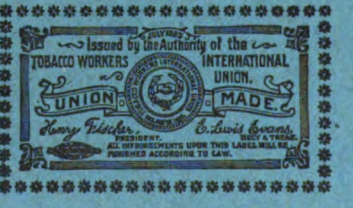
BLUE LABEL

OF THE

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE  LABEL

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being **STRICTLY UNION MADE.**

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. **BUY NO OTHER.**

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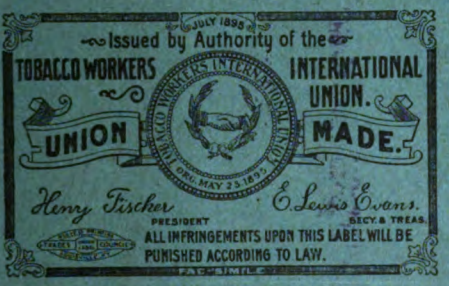
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Tobacco Worker.

Vol. 8. February 1904. No. 2



Official Magazine of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

ROOMS 56 AND 57
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. P. JOBSON PRINTING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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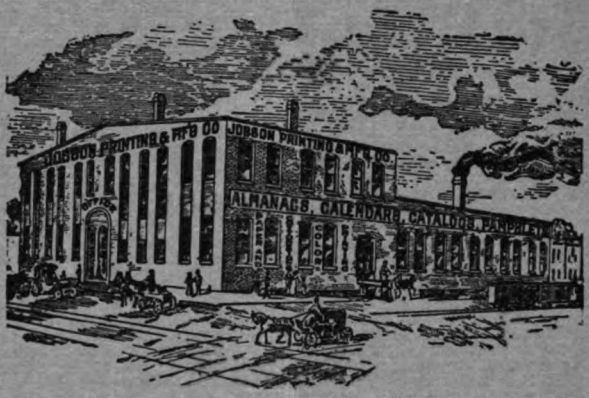
JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO.



HILL STREET, & L. & N. R. R. LOUISVILLE, KY.

BASIL DOERHOEFER, President.
PETER DOERHOEFER, Vice-President.

EDW. J. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.
C. W. DEPAUW, Secretary.

Monarch Tobacco Works

Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

WINEBERRY
B-D
DIPPER

TAGS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

PRICE 5 CENTS

The **UNION LABEL**
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

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LARUS & BRO.,
Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.
Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.	Chewing Plug.	Cut Plug.	Granulated Smoking.
Pride of Richmond,	Larus Natural Leaf,	Uniform,	Fruits and Flowers,
Belle of New England,	Milk Maid,	Right Good,	Queen of Virginia,
Richmond Best Navy,	Base Ball.	Sensible Sliced.	Etc.
Luxury, Fair Play and Bostonian.			

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, World, Myrtle.

PLUGS

Globe, Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT	SCRAPS	GRANULATED
Hand Made	Globe Wolverine	Duke of York Mixture
CUT PLUGS	Navy Clippings	Globe Mixture
Gold Flake	Jack Pot	Hope Mixture
Blue Label	LONG CUTS	Uncle Tom
Pickaninny	Blue Label	Spot Cash
Canada Royal Navy	Fame	Red Jacket
5 Cent	All Leaf	Don Juan
Navy Jack	Globe	Blue Label
Hope	Oronoco	King
Roman Mixture	Standard Time	Fruit Juice
Sam and John	Sweet Rose	Sweet Violet
Pipe Dream	Gold Flake	Dan Tucker
	Hope	Pug
		Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers **Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.**

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

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CHEW AND SMOKE

Red Horse

Tobacco.

Old Established Tobacco Brands

INDEX

Claw Hammer — *On the Square*

Kismet — *Full Pay*

G. T. W. — CUP — *Day's Work*

Strater's Natural Leaf Plug

North Star Granulated Smoking

Rose Bud Long Cut Chew and Smoke — *North Star* Fine Cut

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of **Union Shoeworkers.**

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker 50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,

No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING. - BOSTON, MASS.

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange for the fronts of the package.

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

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UNION MADE TOBACCO FOR UNION MEN

UNION MINER
OLD LEAF
POWER

LONG CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

Hansen-Schmitt Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STRONGHOLD

PLUG TOBACCO
Scotten Dillon Company

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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 9. June, 1905. No. 6.

The Tobacco Worker.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—
By the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky. as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Advertising rates made known upon application.

REPORT OF JOHN WITZEL—ORGANIZER

My next stop being Reidsville. where I attended two special meetings of the Advisory Board, Brother W. S. Thomas being in the chair. I addressed the meeting along the lines of organization, requesting them to look closely to their membership, and not to allow persons to be employed in the factory without joining the union. From there, I went to Winston Salem, and had a conference with Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co., and while they profess that the label may be a good thing, they are indisposed to signing an agreement which will close the shop to non-unionists. He said, however, that they were consulting their agents on the road to see what position the label had. They claimed they thought there would be some difficulty in getting their employës to understand the value of organization, however, has been a claim of a large number of manufacturers before they were organized, but when the matter was properly presented to them, the seeming obstacle melted away. I drew their attention to a large number of other manufacturers that were using the label, and that they had evidently found its virtues, or they would not continue to use it. They complain that the unions in Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News, were discriminating against their goods, and they seemed to think that this was unjust, but I explained to them that if the label was on their goods there would be no discrimination against it, and that they would be reaping a benefit instead of the contrary.

I had a conference with the Baily Bros. They desired time to consider the matter, preferring to follow some of the other factories, when they take the lead.

I had conferences with Ogburn, Taylor Bros., Bohannan Tobacco Co. and the Whitterger Tobacco Co. While some of them were favorably disposed, they seemed to be waiting for one of the others to take the lead.

From Winston, I went to Walkerton. I visited the N. D. Sullivan Tobacco Co. Sentiment among the members of this firm is somewhat divided and undecided, some being favorably disposed and some desiring to give the matter further thought before taking the step.

From Walkerton, I went to Baltimore, Md., and while there I visited quite a number of unions. It is a field that requires a great deal of tilling, and I think, with enough agitation, Baltimore can be made a pretty good patronizer of union made goods. Many resolutions were passed in favor of the purchasing of union made tobaccos, and I trust that members of the various unions will not forget them. I passed out a great deal of literature while there, which I trust will help to keep the resolutions in mind.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN WITZEL,
Organizer.

The basis of modern trades-unionism is vested in these three: Organization, concentration and solidarity. Whenever these principles have grown into the hearts of the workers success is assured them. Capitalism has acted on them, and the workers must follow suit if they would rise to mastery.

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HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY, June 14, 1905.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—The amendments offered by Local Union No. 25 of Cincinnati, Ohio, to our Constitution having received the required number of endorsements, is herewith submitted to you for a vote of the membership to make it a part of our Constitution and a law by which we shall be governed, the amendments were published in the May issue of the TOBACCO WORKER.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out Section 3 and substitute the following.

"The holding of Convention shall be decided by a referendum vote of the members of the International Union. A two-third majority vote in the affirmative being required to so decide."

Strike out Sections 15 and 17 and insert the following as Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18:

SECTION 15. "Each Local Union shall have the right to nominate one person for the following positions, in accordance with Section 14 of the Constitution:

"International President, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer.

"Nominations for officers of the International Union shall take place during the month of September of the election year.

"The names of the parties so nominated and their letters of acceptance must reach the International Office to the President of the Tobacco Workers' International Union on or before the fifth day of October of the year in which they are made. Nominees whose letters of acceptance do not reach the International Office before the fifth day of October will not be placed on the official ballot.

"No member of the International Union shall be eligible for nomination unless he or she has been a contributimg member in good standing for not less than two years prior to the election.

"No member shall be eligible to accept the nomination for more than one office at any election."

SEC. 16. "The International President shall supply to Local Unions an official ballot with the name of each candidate printed thereon, and in voting the member shall put a cross mark before the name of the candidate for whom she or he desires to vote. (Thus, X.)

"Each member of the Tobacco Workers' International Union shall be entitled to vote for one candidate for International President and Secretary-Treasurer, and the six Vice-Presidents.

"The voting shall take place during the month of October and close the first Saturday in November.

"When the ballots are received by the International President at the International Office he shall deposit them in a safe place until the Canvassing Board shall meet."

SEC. 17. "The International President of the Tobacco Workers' International Union shall authorize three Local Unions to elect one member each. The member so elected shall comprise the Canvassing Board, which shall meet at the International Office of the Tobacco Workers' International Union on the third Wednesday in November and canvass the votes returned. Returns received after the Board convenes shall not be counted.

"The Canvassing Board shall compile the votes cast by each Union for the respective candidates, and a clear majority of all votes cast at such an election shall be necessary for the election of an officer. and should there be no election on the first ballot all but the two candidates polling the highest votes for International President and Secretary-Treasurer and the six Vice-Presidents shall be dropped and another vote shall be taken on the remaining candidates. The officers shall enter upon their respective duties on the first day of January next following the election.

"The election of officers for the International Union under this law shall take place in the year 1905, and every five years thereafter."

SEC. 18. "The members of the International Union's Canvassing Board shall receive for their services the actual railroad fare to the International President's office and return, and $4.00 per day for loss of time."

Local Unions will fill in the blank inclosed, along with the circular with the vote of the Unions as taken by the Union and return the same to the International Office to the International President on or before the 14th day of July, 1905.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

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NO USE FOR OPEN SHOP.

THE city of Chicago of late has been a center of agitation on the part of certain employers of labor for the establishment and general recognition of the open shop. These employers have been urged on by a coterie of union haters, who are against organized labor primarily because they believe the American workingmen and women should be brought down to the level of the workers of foreign countries, and who begrudge the working class of this country anything but a bare existence.

But there are two sides to the open shop question even among employers and it is a pleasure to state the expericnce of the Cole-Davis Shoe Co. of Chicago, which after a long trial of the open shop system voluntarily returned to the union shop plan and signed an agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for a strictly union factory.

After the company had signed the agreement, the president of the concern, Edward M. Cole, made the following statement:

"Hereafter every shoe leaving our factory will bear the union label.

"The open shop is of no more benefit to the employer than a closed shop. The fact is that the unions are permanent institutions and should be reckoned with in conducting a business. Besides there is a demand for union labeled boots and shoes. Our best customers insist upon the union label, and I do not see the reason for losing trade for an abstract principle."

In commenting on the above incident the Rochester Labor Journal discourses as follows:

"Every factory in every line of manufacture is almost smothered in orders for union goods. The crusade for the label is doing the work, and the American people can now see what buying union made goods means. It has taken many years of patient education to bring the label into its own, but it seems from now on the union label will have easier sailing and constantly be a strong power for good among the working people.

Recently a shoe manufacturer in Lynn, Mass., said in an interview in one of the eastern papers:

"On this file which I hold in my hand I will give you $10 for every order you find not calling for the union stamp," said the manufacturer. "There are $10,000 worth of orders on the file, and I don't see how I can get out the union stamp goods that the trade is calling for. I can not well extend my factory because I have a lease of my quarters. Speaking about the union stamp, I had a representative of a conservative jobbing house in Middle States calling upon me the other day. In times past when I have been anxious to sell goods I was not able to reach this buyer with a ten foot pole. He was always out of reach. You can imagine my surprise when I saw him walking into my factory the other day. He looked over my stock and left a $5,000 order. I asked him why he did it, and he said, pointing to the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 'That is what did it. We must have the stamp on this line of goods,' he said, 'in the large cities and towns where there are any number of mechanics. It is absolutely a necessity with us,' remarked this buyer from the large jobbing house; 'and while we have thousands of dollars' worth of this class of goods on hands, we have got to slowly get rid of them in places where there is no call for the union stamp. In the meantime we must stock up with union stamp goods, and that is the reason why I give you this order.'

"In the face of these facts, I am told by those who are opposed to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, that the stamp is a fake and amounts to nothing. So far as I am personally concerned, I wish I could thiuk so, but I can not, from a purely business standpoint. You can see from this object lesson which I have given you, that it is decidely for my interest to attach the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to my goods."

BE TRUE TO YOURSELF.

When you buy goods and do not call for the label you really denounce your principles. When you call for the label you help unionism every time, and wages, too. You are an employer. You indirectly employ the men who make your shoes and hats and clothing. If

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you insist on the label you are then employing union men. If you take the product without the label you are employing "scab" labor.

Unless union men call for the label the business men will not go to the trouble of keeping label goods. They will not believe that you have any interests in unionism. The union idea will fall into disrepute with the public.

When you call for the label you have the respect of the merchant. He thinks, "Here is a man who has the courage to stand by his course." When you do not, he thinks, "Here is a workingman who is either a coward and dare not stand up for his principles, or else he is a traitor to his brother workmen."

Always call for the label whether it is possible to get it or not. It advertises unionism.

Case of a Fatal Letter.

Rather curious is a case reported from Paris, France, which has arisen out of the dispatch of a letter containing confidential information, which had been solicited about a young man who had applied for a place in a commercial establishment. The tradesman wrote to the mayor of his parish, who returned the desired answer, but instead of keeping this private information to himself he communicated it to the candidate for service with him. The result was that the young man took legal action against the mayor, putting in a claim for damages to the amount of 10,000 francs. He lost his suit, and then the mayor, moving in his turn, instituted proceedings against the indiscreet tradesman, who has been condemned to the payment of 800 francs. —*London Telegraph.*

The active campaign that has been conducted in the last year or so by the enemies of unionism, in the guise of citizen's alliances, business men's associations, etc., may prove a blessing in disguise to the trade union movement. The editor of the Machinists' Monthly recently observed that because the dodo had no enemies it degenerated and became extinct. Stagnation has killed many a movement. Trade unionism has advanced further in the face of antagonism than it would have done without such stimulus.—*Typographical Journal.*

CRIME AGAINST SOCIETY.

Child Slavery an Evil That Shames the Republic.

WHENEVER children are taken from school and the conditions essential to healthful growth and development of body and mind and are confined in mills, factories and shops where they toil for long hours, a double crime is perpetrated —a crime against the young life and a crime against the society of tomorrow. Moreover, whenever society becomes so sordid as to permit this inhumanity the conditions of the little ones become in many respects inexpressibly tragic and the general tendency in their treatment is downward rather than upward.

Some recent disclosures of the factory inspectors in New York reveal conditions that are well calculated to stir the blood of even our complacent, money worshiping masses, whose optimism is largely the fruit of ignorance. Two instances cited by the inspectors against manufacturers who were haled into court indicate to what extent the crime against the young is being carried in the most opulent and populous city of the new world.

It was shown at this investigation that girls, respectively thirteen and fourteen years of age, had been compelled to work sixty-eight hours a week, or over eleven hours a day, and for this they received but $3. The judge before whom the case was brought characterized such treatmemt as criminal and as in effect being slavery. In her testimony Miss Foster, the inspector responsible for bringing these outrageous facts to public attention, stated that she also found that the children employed by this firm were fined 10 cents each time they spoke while working and 2 cents for each five minutes they were late.

There is a general movement at the present time looking toward arousing the dormant conscience of our people against this form of slavery, and it should receive the active and earnest support of all friends of human progress.—*Labor Herald.*

No man ever did a designed injury to another but at the same time he did a greater injury to himself.—*Ex.*

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The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

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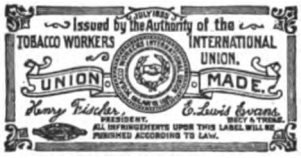

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether Plug, Package or Twist. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

IN ANOTHER column we publish in full a resolution adopted by Local No. 13 and sent for publication in the TOBACCO WORKER.

While the sentiment expressed in the resolution may be an expression of the feelings of the membership of No. 13 on the question at issue (the amendment thus submitted for endorsement), some of the statements made force the incumbent of the International Office into a defensive position.

The assertion is made, "that our organization has failed to advance along on the onward march of labor principles conducive to the welfare of the members." Various meanings may be taken out of this assertion. If we assume that it is the desire of the originators to have passed legislation that will bring to the members a greater measure of benefit from the organization, it is agreed that no better effort could be put forth, as that is the fundamental principle of the organization, and full provision is now made in the constitution for just such legislation, but this principle is not clearly set forth in the assertion quoted above.

The statement is susceptible to quite a different construction, and many of our well meaning members might construe it so as to lay the fault complained of at the doors of the Internation Office, or rather its incumbents.

In view of this possible construction being put upon the assertion made in the resolution, I feel a defense of our position is due to the membership. I, as one of the incumbents of the International Office, am pleased to say that I believe that I have always enjoyed the confidence of the membership of our union, and I respect it above all things, and my constant effort has been, as far as lay in my power, to raise the organization to the highest standard, morally and otherwise.

If the organization has not risen to the standard hoped for, by our brothers in No. 13, the fault can not be charged to the door of the administration of affairs, as it has worked faithfully to the end of putting the organization on the highest plane, morally, financially and intellectually.

It is true that the organization has not grown in membership as had been hoped for, but the fault is not chargeable to the Executive Department, as it has put forth its best efforts in this direction. That the result of efforts put forth has not been greater is disappointing at times to the Executive Department is not disputed, and is shared also by the membership. If, however, our members will analyze the conditions and circumstances that have surrounded our field of labor, it will be seen that the task before the International Executive Board is anything but an easy one.

The purchasing and closing of the large number of factories by the Trust has been no small factor in the retarding of the progress of the work of organization of those employed in the craft. If

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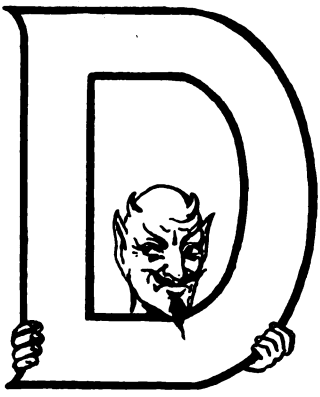
we had, as members now, all the tobacco workers that have been organized into the Tobacco Workers International Union, we would have one of the largest unions in the country.

It is safe to say that no other industry has passed through as changing a condition as that of the tobacco industry, and every change has its effect upon our International Union for either good or evil.

The resolution expresses a desire for the holding of a convention. That this is a right belonging to the membership is not questioned, but when it comes to the payment of the expenses of a convention, the ones who are in charge of the arrangement for it, must speak when they are not supplied with the chief requirement (the money) to meet this expense. If they are honest in the matter, they will advise the membership of the state of affairs, so that they may know what to prepare for. This has been done on previous occasions, and now No. 25, after giving the matter due consideration and desiring to avoid the expense of a convention being imposed upon the membership, have offered amendments to the constitution which will give the members the right of individual expression as to who their officers shall be, and it seems that it has found an endorsement from the members who will have to pay assessments to meet the expenses of a convention, should one be held.

Local No. 13 by reason of careful economy of their funds, puts them in position to pay the share they suggest of their delegation. But all local unions have not been as fortunate as No. 13 in the accumulation of a large local treasury, and many would have to levy local assessments to even pay their share. In addition to this, they would have to pay assessments to the General Expense Fund also, in order that the 75 per cent to be paid by the International Union could be met. So it will be seen that it is as broad as it is long, the money must be ready before the convention takes place, so what is the difference if it is paid into the local fund or the General Expense Fund when it is to be used for the same purpose.

Chew Union Made

RED  SCRAP

Devils Heads Good For Presents.

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WE PUBLISH this resolution to show the good work that is being carried on by the miners in Arkansas. It is commendable indeed, and we trust that many other unions will adopt similar methods for the further advancement of the union label. That it is the duty of every union man to follow the spirit and letter of this resolution is not to be disputed. It is to their own interest and welfare. If all the members of organized labor would put into practice the purchasing of only such products as bear the union label, the path of labor would have many of the boulders that retard progress rolled away.

DENNING, ARK., April 15, 1905.

Mr. S. F. Brackney:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am instructed by my local to ask you to forward the resolutions that we have adopted to each local and ask them to do the same.

RESOLUTION.

RESOLVED, That on and after April 21st, we, the members of Local Union No. 2566, Denning, Arkansas, will not buy any brand of tobacco that does not bear the union label, whether chewing or smoking, and any member found guilty of buying or using tobacco without the label on it will be fined $2.50.

Resolution adopted April 11th, 1905. Other locals will give ten or twelve days after the same is adopted so as to give time to use what they have got.

Hoping this will receive prompt attention and immediate action, we remain

Yours for organized labor,

H. C. NATION, *Pres.*

E. N. CONGER, *R. R.*

Resolution of Local Union No. 13.

DETROIT, MICH., May 27, 1905.

To the Officers of the International Executive Board:

At our last regular meeting the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Owing to the fact that it is now five years since we have held a convention, and recognizing the fact that our organization has failed to advance along on the onward march of labor principles conducive to the welfare of our members, we have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to get together and bring about a state of affairs whereby our organization may rise to a plane in the field of labor so that we may command the respect and support of our fellow unionists.

We have looked into the referendum vote very carefully, gone over all things connected with it and have concluded that it is not the proper policy for us to pursue.

Two years ago we voted down a proposition to have a convention for the simple reason that it carried with it something that was obnoxious to the membership.

We now look for a convention, but not under the same conditions. Therefore, in order to bring out the feelings of the membership with regard to this matter, we ask that a convention be held this year, the expense to come out of the General Fund, the same not being sufficient, each local to pay 25 per cent of their own delegation. This same to go to a referendum vote. And we request the editor of the Tobacco Workers' Journal to enter this resolution in our next issue.

Submitted by Resolution Committee,

JAMES MADEGON,
JOHN J. CARNEY,
CHAS. P. ALDER,
} *Res. Com.*

DENNIS J. BROWN, *Cor. Sec'y.*

CHAS. DOVER, *Pres't.*

HAMILTON, ONT., April 20, 1905.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to inform you of the good work that the Agitation Committee of Local No. 48 is doing. They are sending circulars all over the Dominion of Canada and Ontario and from the Pacific to the Atlantic and to Dawson City, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria Nelson, B. C., and the following places: Montreal, Quebec, Ottowa, Halifax, St. John, New Brunswick, Hull, Kingstown, Brantford, London, Windsor, St. Henry, Toronto, Galt, Charlettstown, Sherbrook, Guelph, St. Thomas, Peterborough, Mile End, St. Cunegonde, St. Catherines, Stratford, Sydney, Chatham, Three Rivers and all for the Blue Label, for we know the great benefit we have received since we had the label, both in wages and more work, and we are better able to support our families

The Agitation Committee has distributed 10,000 circulars up to the present time, but they are hard at it still. The cards Local No. 48 got from the head office have been distributed all over Hamilton. Fraternally yours,

THOMAS WILLIS,
Recording Secretary.

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WOULD CRUSH UNION.

Attitude of the Employers Toward the Chicago Garment Workers.

COMMENTING on the strike of the Chicago garment workers, Luke Grant said in a recent issue of the *Chicago Inter Ocean:*

That the fight was started primarily by the National Wholesale Tailors' Association to destroy the United Garment Workers seems to be beyond question of doubt; that the manufacturers have in a large measure succeeded in their purpose is also quite clear; that they have no desire to settle the difficulty and restore peace and harmony in the industrial world is amply shown by their attitude.

There has been a transformation in the clothing industry. In the place of the bright, healthy looking Scandinavian girls, who formerly was the predominant factor in this group of workers, can be seen the Italian girl. Many of these Italian girls carry big bundles as they leave the workshops. Those bundles contain unfinished garments, which they are carrying home to work on in the evening.

Go among their homes of an evening and you will find them busy. In poorly lighted, ill ventilated rooms they are stitching far into the night. Where the union workers are paid 15 cents for finishing a pair of pants these Italian girls are doing the same work for 8 and 10 cents a pair. Where under the union scale operators were paid 18 cents these girls are doing the work for 14 cents. And the cut has only started. Without a union prices will go still further down, for there is no limit to human greed and rapacity.

And this is what the blessed open shop brings about in the clothing industry. This is the glorious liberty to which every American citizen is entitled. Thus do we see a race of people who have high ideals of a standard of life supplanted by a race content to live on a lower scale. And it will not stop with the Italian girl. She is satisfied with a lower standard of life than the Scandinavian, but she is not secure in her position when competition is fierce and unrestricted. Another race will come to the front, satisfied to live cheaper still than the Italian, and the transformation goes on.

Is it any wonder that these Scandinavian girls have fought as they have fought in this strike? Is it any wonder that they vehemently declare to day they will never give up their union and return to the old conditions? They are mostly girls who have others dependent on them. They are not in the clothing business for pin money.

Before the advent of the union the practice of carrying home work at night was common. The union abolished it. The union with its closed shop rules stopped child labor by refusing to admit to membership any person under sixteen years of age and also refusing to work with any one who did not belong to the union. This exaction might have been an infringement on the sacred rights which the employers tell us about so often, but when it becomes a question between individual rights and the health and morals of a community then individual rights should be cast to one side. There are some things even more sacred than individual liberty.

The Happy Man.

The happiest man in the world is the common, everyday chap, who makes his own living, pays his bills, has a little money as he goes along, but doesn't strike to get a corner on the local output, and is a slave to neither ambition nor society. He loves his God, and his fellow man, thinks "there is no place like home," the haven of rest; prefers the company of his wife and children to that of any one else; never has to sit up at night to poultice his conscience; believes in the doctrine of live and let live, and when he encounters one of the needy, he doesn't stutter with his pocket-book. The plain man is happy because he is satisfied and doesn't spend the best part of his life yearning for things four sizes too large for him.

A thousand times listen to the counsel of your friend, but seek it only once.—*Hardy.*

It is easier for the average man to pay compliments than debts.

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Look for These Labels.

Beer—Label of the United Brewery Workmen (in red) affixed to kegs and bottles.

Boots and Shoes—Label of Boot and Shoe Workers stamped on insole.

Bread, Pies, Pasteries, Etc.—Label of Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners affixed to article.

Brooms—Label of Broom Makers under the wire on handle.

Cigars—Label of Cigar Makers (in blue) on box.

Cloaks—Ladies' Garments—Label of Ladies' Garment Workers (in pink, white on washable goods) sewed on garment.

Cloth Hats and Caps—Label of Cloth Cap and Hat Makers (in black and white) affixed to article.

Gloves, Gauntlets, Etc.—Label of Glove Makers (in purple) stamped inside of article.

Hats—Label of United Hatters (in buff and perforated on all four sides) sewed on under sweatband.

Overalls—Label of United Garment Workers (in white) sewed on waistband or in jacket.

Picture Frames and Mouldings—Label of Amalgamated Wood Workers (in red) stamped on back of frame on moulding.

Printing—Label of the Typographical Union printed on each job.

Suits—Label of United Garment Workers or Custom Tailors (in white) sewed in pocket of each garment.

Stoves—Label of Iron Moulders (in white) affixed on back of article.

Tobacco—Label of Tobacco Workers (in blue) on plug or package.

Fresh air tablets are a preparation discovered by a French scientist. It was while investigating acetylene he found he could combine certain chemicals into a tablet which, on being dropped into water, dissolved and gave forth pure oxygen. These tablets will be exceedingly useful in a closed carriage, a submarine boat, a mine, or anywhere else where the air has been vitiated.—*In Maxwell's Talisman.*

PERFECT WOMAN.

In these days of gymnastics and exercising fads it would seem that one ought to have good ideas of perfect proportions, even if they can not always be attained. It will be a satisfaction, at least, to know just what are the "proper proportions" for which we are striving.

Women who are correctly proportioned, and neither too fat nor too lean, are few in number. It may not be amiss to give some idea of the correct proportions of the features and the body. The head should be one-seventh of the body. The nose, forehead and chin of equal length. The distance between the eyes the length of the eye. The distance from the inner angle of the eye to the dividing line of the lips should measure from two and one-quarter to two and one-half inches.

A woman of 5 feet should weigh 110 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 1 inch should weigh 115 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 2 inches should weigh 120 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 3 inches should weigh 127 pounds

A woman of 5 feet 4 inches should weigh 134 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 5 inches should weigh 142 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 6 inches should weigh 146 pounds.

A woman of 5 feet 7 inches should weigh 152 pounds.

Value of Union Training.

Speaking of the broadening influence of union training, the *Review of Reviews* predicts that in the near future all opposition between the employer and employee will cease and, speaking of a better education, uses the following words:

"Everything that adds to the intelligence of the worker will increase his productive capacity and his earning power. With his training for politics under our own American system the worker may be reasonably certain that in due time the laws of the country will not in any manner operate to his detriment."

Forget fault-finding and give a little thought to the cause which provokes it.

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DANGER OF LOW DUES.

TRADE unions have been thriving to such an extent in this country the past few years that the average member of the organization has not had occasion to stop and consider where we are at, and so the unions have gone on adding new features which entailed increased expense without providing for adequate revenue to meet the increased demands on their treasury. Usually the ordinary resources of nearly all organizations are taxed almost to the limit to maintain these obligations, making it impossible to accumulate funds for emergencies that are liable to arise any time.

There is a good reuson for all this. One is that neither conventions nor the referendum of any organization ever give due consideration to expectancy of life in making laws governing death benefits consequently unions attempt to pay sums that are utterly out of proportion to the revenue received. Some say the lapses make up the differences, but unions do not permit members to lapse if they can prevent it, and as organization is being perfected, unions are continually increasing their effectiveness in successfully reducing the number of lapses.

Time was when a protracted strike or series of strikes involving considerable numbers meant the beginning of the end of the organization, whether the strikes were won or lost. That time is past. A strike, big or little, won or lost, is now looked upon only as an incident in the life of an organization.

The stability of trade unions is only endangered by the desire of some of its membership to get out the organization more than they are willing to contribute. This shortsightedness is not confined to union members in America, but seems to be universal. It is true even of Great Britain, the home of the trade union, where its highest development has been reached. Thomas Reece, the veteran labor writer of London, England, in a letter printed in a recent number of the *American Federationist*, observed that there are some there too, who look upon the payment of dues as an imposition, while to receive benefits is a right which should not be denied under any circumstances.

The primary function of our unions is to protect our distinct interest as workers; beneficial features may be added and maintained at less cost than in any other society, and we ought to be willing to defray that cost by payment of sufficient dues to meet it and still have means to carry on the prime purpose of organization among working people.

A few unions have fortified themselves against contingencies by providing that a certain sum per capita be held in reserve, and that amount is assured by laws making assessments mendatory. One thing is certain, union men of all trades must give closer attention to the fiscal policy of their respective organizations and provide effectual means agaiust the possible necessity of repudiation. Of course the opponents of our movement can not ultimately triumph, but our own aims can be gained much more speedily by wise legislation and generous support of the medium through which these ends are to be achieved.—*Amalgamated Woodworker.*

Think of it.

There are thousands of union men who never ask for a union label unless it is beneficial to their own union. Think of it! Stop and think of the injustice such carelessness is to organized labor in general. Your own union label is dependent on fellow unionists, and unless outsiders demand your label it is worthless. No one craft consumes the product of its labor. The surplus must be disposed of to outsiders, and unless these outsiders demand the label it is of no value to the union it represents. The label itself is nothing; the public demand for the label is what counts.—*Ex.*

Three disastrous mine accidents have occurred in the United States since the adjournment of the regular session of of the legislature, which failed to pass a law for the 5,000 men engaged in mining in Texas. We earnestly hope that we will not have to wait until such accidents shall shock the people of this state before we secure this much needed legislation.

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LABOR NOTES.

Chicago printers' union has 3,500 members.

Union horse shoers in Atlanta went out on a strike recently.

Watertown, N. Y., printers have secured the eight-hour day.

A Union of Brotherhood Painters was organized in Camden, Pa.

A union of garment workers is to be established in Worcester, Mass.

Los Angeles unions will soon have the finest labor temple in the world.

Grain handlers and elevator men in Cincinnati, O., are forming a union.

The membership of the Order of Railway Telegraphers has increased 25,000 in the last two years.

The Women's International Union Label League holds its annual convention in Chicago in June.

The third annual convention of the Minnesota State Blue Label League will convene in Brainerd, June 11.

The lockout declared by the master carpenters of Pittsburg has been called off, all the Union men being reinstated.

An effort is being made to form an Actors' Union in England. Every actor and actress in the country is being asked to join.

Notice of a readjustment and advance in wages of iron and steel workers has been given at Coatesville, Pa. This will affect 3,000 workmen.

Canadian Workingmen's Educational Association has passed resolutions demanding of the government free and compulsory education.

At the annual convention of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, P. J. McArdle, of Muncie, Ind., was elected president.

Custom tailors' new union at Lynn, Mass., has voted to affiliate with the International Journeymen Tailors, rather than the Garment Workers.

Eighty-two locals of the Typographical Union have secured the eight hour day, and 48 others have secured contracts providing for it in the near future.

Detroit street car men have made a request for a general increase from 23½ to 25 cents an hour. The men also ask for 30 cents on Sundays and holidays.

All the blacksmiths of the Norfolk & Western shops at Roanoke, Va., went out on strike because the company refused to discharge a non-union worker.

All the contracts of the different labor unions have been agreed to by the Lake Carriers' Association, and the labor board has been all cleaned for the 1905 season.

Efforts of a determined nature are to be made to organize the non union miners in various parts of Pennsylvania. This especially so in the Pittsburg district.

The third annual convention of the Church Association for the advancement of Labor, an organization allied with the Episcopal Church, was recently held in Boston.

The referendum vote of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was against the plan.

An effort will be made at the meeting of the Montreal (Canada) City Council to reach a proposed by-law which asks that a superannuation fund be started for civic employes.

Governor Douglas, as refer e in the settlement of the Fall River textile strike of 1904, has issued a statement reciting the fact the he finds a partial restoration of wages is not warranted.

Every teamsters' union in Boston endorsed the Chicago strike, voted immediate funds from its treasury to assist in the fight and levied assessments on its members to add to this fund.

Over 8,000 workingmen will be benefited by the general advance of 10 per cent in wages announced by the Manufacturers' Association of Pittsburg. The raise took place yesterday.

The financial report of the Cigarmakers' International Union has been issued, and shows that the total sum handled by the officers of the union reached the sum of $2,283,864.74.

Dues paid by each member of the United Society of Brushmakers of the

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United Kingdom are 43 cents a week, or $1.73 a month, while the avarage pay in the trade does not exceed $8 a week.

Two hundred girls, empolyes of the Michigan knitting factory, went on strike owing to the management of the plant refusing to ventilate the departments by raising the windows from the bottom.

With from fifty to a hundred labor disputes at a time in all parts of the conntry, the International Machinists Union perhaps spends more mouey in the prosecution of strikes than any other organization.

Every year the Molders' Union, through its national officers, meets the official board of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and arranges a working agreement for the ensuing year.

Before the carpenters of Denver were organized they worked ten hours for $2.55 a day. Now they work only forty-four hours each week, or five and one-half days of eight hours each, and the pay is at the rate of $3.60 per day.

The San Francisco branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union has petioned the Board of Supervisors to incorporate a provision in the specifications for the new public library building requiring that all the work be done in San Francisco

The Albany, N. Y. division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes voted to act in conjunction ith the Troy division in demanding twenty-five cents per hour pay instead of twenty cents, the amount received at present.

As a result of the conference between the Builders' Exchange of Toronto, Can., and the Bricklayers' Union, a three-year agreement has been entered into. The bricklayers will get 47 cents an hour for the first two years and 50 cents an hour the third year.

Chief Engineer Stone of the Locomotive Engineers, who took from the New York subway strikers their charter and broke the strike, says: "This is the first time in the history of the brotherhood that our members have repudiated their agreement with any railroad."

Greeks residing in McAdoo, Pa., have appealed to the district officers of the United Mine Workers to allow them to establish a separate local union. The Greeks, who number 350, now belong to the Slavonian Union, but they do not understand the Slavonic language.

A strike is on at the Windsor, Cary and Superior mines, Hurley, Wis. All the men, about 200, struck because their wages had been reduced 10 cents per day for the past month without notice. Now they demand an increase of 15 cents over the wages paid prior to the reduction.

A recent investigation of the short-day movement by the United States Bureau of Labor showed that many manufacturers were willing to grant short days, even the eight-hour days, but that the inability of manufacturers to unite in the movement had prevented its being made practicable.

Chicago is to have a section men's union. In Chicago there are probably 2,000 of these workers eligible to membership in the international brotherhood, and they will have an opportunity to become members and thus obtain affiliation with the general union labor movement under the American Federation of Labor.

The officers of the united Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America have decided to abandon strikes, according to one of the organizers, and a fund is being raised to support coöperative packing plants throughout the country. If supported by the 200,000 members of this union the industry is expected to compete successfully with the Beef Trust.

Michael Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, has returned from an organization trip through the packing centers, and he says that matters look more hopeful for the butchers than they have since the strike last year. In East St. Louis the butcher workmen have got a fair organization again, and at Fort Worth, Tex., the men will soon be as well organized as they were before the strike. Only six locals are left in the stock yards at Chicago, but they are steadily increasing in strength. More than 50 per cent of the sheep butchers are again in the union.

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CRITICISM.

It is easy to sit in the sunshine
And talk to the man in the shade,
It is easy to float in a well-trimmed boat
And point out the places to wade.

It is easy to sit in your carriage
And counsel the man on foot;
But get down and walk and you'll change your talk
As you feel the peg in your boot.

It is easy to tell the toiler
How best he can carry his pack;
But no one can rate a burden's weight
Until it has been on his back.

The up-curled mouth of pleasure
Can preach of sorrow's worth;
But give it a slip, and a wryer lip
Was never made on earth.

—*La Porte City (Iowa) Press.*

KEEP THESE THINGS IN MIND.

The power of kindness. It wins when all coercive measures fail.

The virtue of patience. "All things come to him who waits."

The dignity of simplicity. When the "frills are off, the man is "on."

The wisdom of economy. The man who saves makes more than he saves.

The pleasure of working. The only really unhappy, rich or poor, are the idle.

The influence of example. Practice does more than precept in showing the way.

The success of perseverence. "Keeping everlastingly at it" brings the hoped-for result,

The worth of character. In the last analysis the only real value is a clear conscience.

The improvement of talent. Talent is the only capital which compounds itself by exercise.

The value of time. Lost capital may be restored, by diligent use of experience; time lost is lost forever.

The obligation of duty. Your concern should not so much be what you get as what you do for what you get.

The joy of originating. The happiest man is he who does the best thing first. The creative instinct should be encouraged for the pure joy found in its demonstrations. The subsequent financial reward brings no such pleasure as that first sense of having made a new thing or conceived a new idea.—*New England Grocer.*

Capital's Irregular Army.

Each period of economic history produces its own phenomenon in the realm of physical force. In each distinct epoch of the development of modern capitalism the capitalist changes his mode of fighting as the occasion demands. He is driven to ever fresh devices in order to maintain his position, for with the shifting of the economic circumstances the human element changes also and the needs of the contests are insistent.

The proletarian, good fellow, has an unfortunate habit of going to sleep. He can not trouble his head with abstractions, he can not even trouble himself to discover who he is and whither he is tending. He is caught up in the clutch of circumstances, and these make him fulfill his destiny, even against his own will, and, as the destiny of the proletarian involves the destiny of the people, that is, of every last man of us, economic conditions hammer out for us our destiny, in spite of the sleepy-headedness of the proletarian, who prefers to go even to hell with his eyes shut.

The capitalist makes no such mistake. He does not intend to drink the hemlock; he is no weary Titan who would find his surcease from sorrow in committing suicide. He is thoroughly determined that come what may he will put up a fight for his position and that he will not surrender what he has won without a struggle.—*Labor Advocate.*

A fight for union conditions by the clothing workers in Chicago is only the continuation of a battle which the United Garment Workers' Union has been defending for two years. Rochester, N. Y., was the scene of the first fight by the girls to keep from going back to the sweatshop slavery. Then came New York City, where conditions were as bad, and where another fight, costing the workers thousands of dollars, was waged.

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RELIEF FOR BROCKTON SHOE WORKERS.

Mr George Bury, member of the General Executive Board of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, stated that the R. B. Grover (Emerson Shoe Company) boiler explosion and fire, at Brockton, Mass., killed 58 members and wounded 65. Of those who perished the families of each received $100, and the 65 wounded will receive $5 per week for thirteen weeks.

A relief fund was started by the union and citizens of Brockton, Mass. The National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union headed the list with a donation of $2,500, voted by the General Executive Board. All local unions of Shoe Workers in Brockton donated. The Joint Council alone donating $500. The relief fund, up to date, has reached $50,000, and is still growing. The cost of this holocaust, to the Boot and Shoe Workers, is fully $10,000.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union is one of the strongest labor organizations in the country. Scarcely two years ago they spent fully $100,000 in the Lynn (Mass.) fight, and came out of it with flying colors, and without having levied an assessment for a single cent. Then, again, but recently they won a big victory in Brooklyn, N. Y. This is proof again of what a high-dues organization can accomplish. The sick benefits paid during the year amounted to the enormous sum of $96,000, and the strike fund and general executive fund for advertising the union stamp were very large. But, in spite of the enormous sums expended, this international union is one of the strongest, and, at the same time one of the youngest, labor organizations in the country.

The Boot and Shoe Workers have never, since their existence, violated a single trade agreement.

The outlook for the union is very bright, and that it will accomplish much greater things in the years to come is fully assured. Its policies have always been carried out in full, and success has crowned the efforts of its officers.—*Chicago Union Label Bulletin.*

The man who idles away to-day puts a mortgage on to-morrow that is hard to life.

Countess Tolstoi's Home Life.

The Countess Tolstoi, who is a beautiful and accomplished woman, is usually fond of gay society, but to please her talented husband she denies herself social pleasures, and acts as private secretary to the novelist. She makes many typewritten copies of those of his works whose publication in Russia is prohibited, and these are sent through the post to their numerous friends. They have nine children, and all of the family converse fluently in English, French and Russian, and most of them are musicians. The oldest child is an attractive girl, who attempts to carry out her father's ideas by denying herself all indulgences, buying the cheapest of clothing and imitating, so far as possible, the habits of the early Christians.—*New York Globe.*

Basing his startling statement on an examination of the census of 1900, Wal-Wellman declares that two million children of 15 years and under are working for their own support and for that of others in this country. He says that "about one-fifth of the children of the land between the ages of 10 and 15 are at work—driving mules or picking coal in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, dragging out miserable existences in the glass factories of New Jersey, toiling unceasingly in the cotton mills of the south, slaving day and night in the sweatshops of New York and other large cities, deprived of play and education and opportunity to develop physically and mentally."

Thinking and Doing.

I have been a great deal happier since I have given up thinking about what is easy and pleasant and being discontented because I could not have my own way. Our life is determined for us, and it makes the mind very free when we give up wishing and only think of bearing what is laid upon us and doing what is given us to do.—*George Elliot.*

Almost the entire commercial wealth of India, with its population of 300,000,000, is said to be in the hands of less than 90,000 persons.

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TO ORGANIZED WORKERS.

IT is a strange thing, but a fact nevertheless, that workingmen should consent to allow their wages to be graded without ever dreaming of having a voice in determining what that wage shall be. We never yet heard of a merchant consenting to sell his goods at a figure which the purchasing public has set upon them. That would be called absurd. We never heard of a doctor who asked his patients what they wished to give as recompense for the service which he had rendered. That would be regarded as an act of insanity.

But the merchants and the doctors are often found taking part in a movement that denounces labor organizations because of their attempt to fix a price upon their only commodity—labor.

If this article ever reaches the eye of a person who is not affiliated with some trades union, we would like that person to study the economic history of this United States. To trace the development of modern industry. Learn of the ever-swelling amounts invested in industrial ventures. Of the changes from individual control to the simple partnership. The co-partnership, the corporation and then the trust!

It is plainly evident that each transaction called for a still further combination upon the part of those who were engaged in the various enterprises. It is also evident that this combination was not the result of some mere experiment, as the stability of this method of doing business is established beyound a doubt. Such being the case, it would be well for you to learn the cause, of which these combinations are but the effect.

Do you not see that each combination added to the usefulness of the various enterprises, because of the greater strength which came with a consolidating of mutual interests? And if this has been beneficial to those who are engaged in business life, why is it not equally applicable to those who work for wages? In other words, if a combination of capital is beneficial to those who make the combination, why would not a combination of labor be equally beneficial to those whose interests are affected? Have you ever heard the story of the peasant breaking the single twigs, and how impossible it was for him to break those same twigs when they were bound together in one bundle? If so—and you must have—do you not see that this strength was because of united resistance?

So, Mr. Unorganized, this being the case, why are you content to remain in a position where you can be broken even as were the twigs?

Every advance made by wage workers has been as a result of collective bargaining through that economic organization known as the trades unions. You can not point to one material gain which came through individual effort. We, upon the other hand, can give unquestionable proof that trades unions have shortened hours and increased wages wherever they have been operative.

"But," you say, "the firm that I work for would discharge me the moment they learned of my joining a union. We tried it once, and when we attempted to enforce our demands for a higher wage, the firm discharged every man who was concerned in the affair and beat us out when we went on strike."

Well, sir! What of it? Do you think that the granite cutters, for instance, slept on beds of roses when forming their union? If so, you are greatly mistaken. Our older members could tell of the struggles undergone during the times when members were compelled to meet in secret places in the middle of the night. Of hardships which seem beyond belief. But they persisted in their struggles, and were finally enabled to educate their employers to the point where collective agreements became possible.

If you continue to act as you have in the past, you know that your condition will remain unchanged; that your heritage to your children will be but little better than that of a serf. So my unorganized brother, in view of the fact that organization has benefited capital, and brought collective happiness to thousands of your fellow workingmen, it would seem as though you should take like action, and use your influence to organize the craft with which you are connected.—*Vermont Signal.*

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Open the Door.

Open the door, let in the air;
The winds are sweet and the flowers fair.
Joy is abroad in the world to-day,
If our door is wide open he may come in this way.
Open the door.

Open the door of the mind, let in
Strong, pure thoughts which shall banish all sin;
They will grow and bloom with grace divine,
And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine.
Open the door.

Open the door of the heart, let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin;
It will make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unaware.
Open the door.

—*Maxwell's Talisman.*

Irish Proverbs.

The proverbs of a nation are the distilled wit of generations of its people, and the true wit of the race is oftentimes in proportion to the truth and beauty of its proverbs. Few nations and few languages possess more beautiful sayings than the Irish, "The silent mouth is melodious," is an Irish aphorism pregnant with beauty and poetry. And another saying, inculcating a charity which is spiritually needed in this modern world of ours, is that which tells us. "Our eyes should be blind in the abode of another." The beautiful faith and the magnificent optimism of the Irish race are well pictured in their proverb, "God never shuts one door but he opens two." "Autumn days come softly, quickly, like the running of a hound upon a moor," is poetic, vivid truth. And here is a sharp satirical one that cuts several ways at the same time, "A poem ought to be well made at first, for there is many a one to spoil it afterward."—*Leslie's Monthly.*

Most encouraging progress is being made by the political movement of the workingmen of Great Britain. Agitation and education on the political duties as well as the powers of the workingmen go hand in hand with trade union propaganda.

The Enemies of Success.

Bright, cheerful hopeful thoughts and a strong belief in one's own ability to accomplish the thing undertaken are friends that will insure success. The ambitious person should learn as early in life as possible to pick out the friends and enemies of success, and in many cases it will be found that the greatest enemy resides within himself. Morbid thoughts, for example, are infinitely greater hindrances to success than opposition from outside, and no health, no beauty, no harmony, no real success can exist in the atmosphere of abnormal melancholy or morbid ideas. Overcome the enemies to success within yourself, and you will have done much toward reaching the goal of your ambition.—*London Answers.*

A referendum vote of the membership of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America and of the International Association of Car Workers is being taken through the locals of both organizations which, if it carries, will result in the holding of a joint convention of delegates from the locals of the two organizations at Buffalo, N. Y., September 12, and very probably the consolidation of both into one big Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Man's Sensible Age.

If we were called upon for our opinion on such a subject, remarks *Medical Talk for the Home*, commenting on the Osler idea, we would say that only men at 50 are really, by experience and education, fitted to give an opinion on any subject. For fighting, for plunging, for deeds of daring, for reckless and frenzied finance, for hardihood and endurance, and venturesome experiments, we would recommend men younger than 50. But for candid opinion, free from malice, for conservative, cautious judgement, we would recommend men of 50, 60, 70 or even 80 years of age.

When men can labor when they please, where they please and under what conditions they please, trade-unionism will have performed its mission and all men will be economically free.

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Words of Wisdom.

No service without sacrifice.

Scolding the boy may sour the man.

A child is God's agent in the home.

Self throws sand into the wheels of life.

The pure in heart never stop to think about it.

Dwarflike sins often have gigantic children.

Starve the soul and conscience is sure to stutter.

The emptiest life is the one that is full of self.

Fostering passion is feeding the soul on poison.

Prayer turns the heart toward the sun of happiness.

The keen eye for blemishes often misses the blessings.

Proving another a hypocrite does not prove your holiness.

No man is ready for Heaven who is willing to enjoy it alone.

The hungry for righteousness are not to be satisfied with rhetoric.

The world is a dark place to the man whose eyes are in his pocket.

The man who tries to hide his religion will soon have none that anyone could find.

Transmitting Electric Power.

The longest system of electric power transmission in the world has been installed in California. The vertical fall of water on the turbine wheels at Niagara is 180 feet, the California perpendicular from 500 to 1,800 feet, from sources extending to 9,000 feet altitude. The life of a man struck with a bullet would be in far less danger than if struck with a 1,000-foot vertical stream of water the diameter of the bullet. Such a stream pulverizes boulders and splinters large timbers. It is controlled with difficulty in pipes, but when these pipes are a foot or two in diameter they must be made of the stouted tested steel, held down by solid masonry, all of which must be replaced frequently about the lower termini, where the wear is incredibly swift and certain.—*Ex.*

The Equality Union Labor Is Striving For.

The work of our American Federation of Labor, with its vast host of affiliated organilations, speaks for itself. It has taken the child from the liberty to work in the factory and placed it in the school room; it has protected the breaker boy in the mines; it has safeguarded the life and limb of the worker in dangerous occupations; it has raised the school age, even against the protests of our State Board of Education in my own commonwealth; it has in every way given larger opportunity for the seller of labor to develop those faculties which God has given him, by giving him that greater equality which is the equality above all most desired in the association of labor, that equality of opportunity, either in bargaining for the sale of the commodity of labor or in laying hold of those things in life which make for higher civilization.—*Frank K. Foster.*

New York Building Trades.

The largest central body of building trades unions ever organized in New York, the Associated Building Trades, has effected a permanent organization. It contains thirty-three unions directly engaged in the building trades, with an aggregate membership of 75,000, and is a much stronger body than even the old board of building trades. Arbitration of all difficulties is provided for under the constitution, which states that strikes will be the last resort.

The usual answer to the American workingman's demands for higher wages and a shorter workday is that he is unreasonable, inasmuch as he is better off in these respects than the workingmen of any other country. To be effective this reasoning must premise that two wrongs make a right, or nearly so. As we do not grant this, let us keep right on with our demands until every man who works for a living shall reap the full product of his labor. We are here to set the pace in this matter for the rest of the world, not to be held back by the rest of the world.—*Ex.*

Insist on having a UNION LABEL on all your purchases.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

A consistent demand for the label on articles purchased by union people will result in curtailing the output of goods manufactured by unfair concerns.

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SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters. and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13, When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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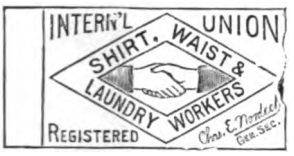
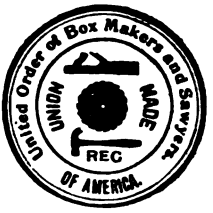
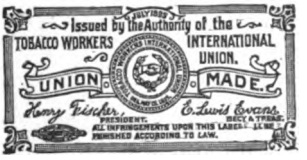




WHEN PURCHASING TOBACCO

Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist or in Package, see that this LABEL is on it.

BLUE



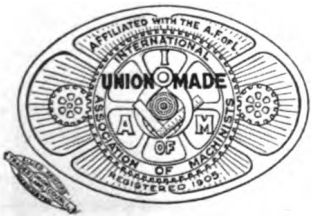
LABEL

International Union Made. J.B. & C.I.U. OF A. (REGISTERED.)

No matter what your dealer may tell you; there is none STRICTLY UNION without this

BLUE LABEL

BUY NO OTHER.



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GALLERY OF LABELS.

LAPEL BUTTON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THIS STAMP ON ALL CANNED GOODS.

NON-POISONOUS.

Buy No Other.

MADE BY UNION HANDS.

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Berry Suhling Tobacco Co.

BEDFORD CITY, VA.

Staff of Life Chewing Plug
Sterling Navy
Red Raven Scrap
Federation Cut Plug

These and all other Brands are
UNION MADE
and Bear the UNION LABEL.

TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12–16 oz. and 2 x 12–8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12–14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4⅔ oz. for 10 cents.

The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material Money can Buy Produce Them.

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

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"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label,

For there is NONE STRICTLY UNION Without the

BLUE LABEL

OF THE

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE LABEL

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being STRICTLY UNION MADE.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. ☞BUY NO OTHER.

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The Tobacco Worker.

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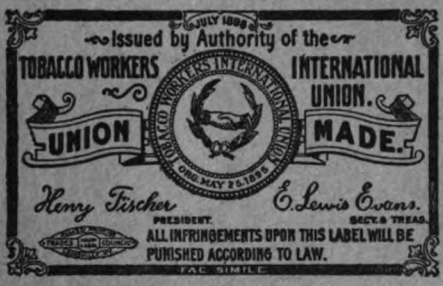

Official Magazine of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

ROOMS 55 AND 57
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. P. JOBSON PRINTING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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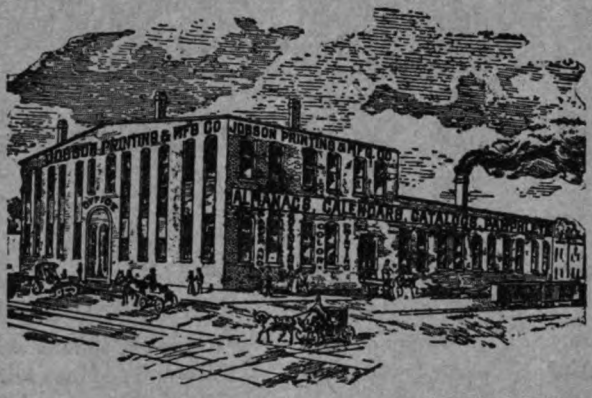

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

WINEBERRY
B-D
DIPPER

TAGS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

PRICE 5 CENTS

The **UNION LABEL**
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

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LARUS & BRO.,
Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.
Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.	Chewing Plug.	Cut Plug.	Granulated Smoking.
Pride of Richmond,	Larus Natural Leaf,	Uniform,	Fruits and Flowers,
Belle of New England,	Milk Maid,	Right Good,	Queen of Virginia,
Richmond Best Navy,	Base Ball.	Sensible Sliced.	Etc.
Luxury, Fair Play and Bostonian.			

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, World, Myrtle.

PLUGS

Globe, Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT	SCRAPS	GRANULATED
Hand Made	Globe Wolverine	Duke of York Mixture
CUT PLUGS	Navy Clippings	Globe Mixture
Gold Flake	Jack Pot	Hope Mixture
Blue Label	**LONG CUTS**	Uncle Tom
Pickaninny	Blue Label	Spot Cash
Canada Royal Navy	Fame	Red Jacket
5 Cent	All Leaf	Don Juan
Navy Jack	Globe	Blue Label
Hope	Oronoco	King
Roman Mixture	Standard Time	Fruit Juice
Sam and John	Sweet Rose	Sweet Violet
Pipe Dream	Gold Flake	Dan Tucker
	Hope	Pug
		Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers **Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.**

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

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CHEW AND SMOKE

Red Horse

Tobacco.

Old Established Tobacco Brands

INDEX

Claw Hammer *On the Square*

Kismet *Full Pay*

G. T. W. CUP *Day's Work*

Strater's Natural Leaf Plug

North Star Granulated Smoking

Rose Bud Long Cut Chew and Smoke *North Star* Fine Cut

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of **Union Shoeworkers.**

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker 50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,

No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING. - BOSTON, MASS.

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange for the fronts of the package.

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 9. July, 1905. No. 7.

The Tobacco Worker.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—
By the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky. as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Advertising rates made known upon application.

The Size of It.

Up in the morning and work all day
Just for the grub of to-morrow to pay;
Work to-morrow for meat to carve—
Got to keep working or else I'll starve.
Work next day for a chance to sup;
Just earn money to eat it up;
Next day after it's root or die—
Habit of eating comes mighty high.

Next week, too, it is just the same—
Never can beat the eating game.
Working on Monday for Tuesday's bread,
Working on Tuesday to keep me fed;
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, too,
Same old game, and it's never new.
Don't want to kick or make a fuss,
But blamed if it isn't monotonous.

—*Anonymous.*

REPORT OF J. J. TIERNEY.

—o—

E. LEWIS EVANS,
Secretary-Treasurer T. W. I. U.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I arrived in the city of Evansville Thursday evening, June 22d. Friday morning I went to the home of Bro. Jake Brener and had a talk with him relative to the scale in that city. He stated that he thought Mr. Tucker was paying the scale of wages, so I had Bro. Brener to make arrangements for a conference with Mr. Tucker for me at 2 p. m. We met at the above stated time and had a long talk. I found that he makes two sizes of County twist. For the 8-9 he pays 30 cents for the twisting and 8 cents per hundred for stemming twist; for the 4-5 he pays 35 cents for the twisting and 16 cents per hundred for the stemming. I told him I thought he was a little low on the 4-5, and he agreed with me, but said he made very few of them and the sister who made them was off on her vacation now.

My next visit was Saturday afternoon, in company with Brother Brener, to the Beaty Tobacco Company. There I found they pack cigar clippings and pay the scale of wages, which is 9 cents for stamping, labeling and cartooning.

Our next visit was to the Huck Tobacco Company. Mr. Huck was not in and we met Mr. Hoff, a twist maker, who is a suspended member. I asked him the price he received for making the country twist and he said 30 cents for making the twist and 8 cents per hundred for stemming. I also had him to pay $3.00 reinstatement, $1.20 dues and 25 cents.

In regard to the Glaning & Stalschmidt Tobacco Company, Bro. Brener informed me that they were not working, but pay the scale.

Fraternally,
J. J. TIERNEY,
Fin. Sec'y No. 16.

It is unfortunately true that the strong-willed, "self-made" man—the man who loftily proclaims that "we will be what we will to be"—is all too often a self-made egotist who loves himself not wisely but too well, and who has come to regard misfortune as an entirely preventable affliction and weakness as an unpardonable sin. If sympathy for the suffering ones in the world is the highest of human virtues and the keynote of a lovable character, the average "self-made" man is assuredly one of life's most unlovable failures.

As riches and favor forsake a man we discover him to be a fool, but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.

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TRADE UNIONS, THE GREATEST MORAL FORCE OF THE PRESENT AGE.

I AM an advocate of labor unions. I bring no claim to eloquence. Let me plead in the simple language of the heart for principles of equity and mercy. Let me lead you to feel with the great, generous soul of laboring humanity. Let me appeal to you with the universal sentiment of love that has broken the fetters of national prejudice and is binding men together in a great international movement. Let me enthuse you with an ideal as vast as humanity itself, an ideal that means an object to be labored for, an altruism to be taught, a cause to be supported by the best of life's energy and talent, an ideal that voices the philanthrophy of all earth's noblest men and follows in the pathway of her divine teacher.

I approach you in behalf of the hand that has stricken off the shackles of ignorance and misery from the weary limbs of labor. Of the hand that has reached down and drawn the little child from the cruel jaws and polluting touch of that inhuman monster, the child-labor factory. Of the hand that is overthrowing wickedness in the high places of municipal and national government today. Of the hand that reveals to us in every sphere of life the accompanying touch of a divine purpose, the benevolent workings of the unseen God.

The labor union is peculiar to the present age. There has been evolved in our time an institution to supply the industrial needs peculiar to our civilization. Turn back the pages of history, if you will, to the record of the natal hour of the labor union. But little more than a lifetime ago we were entering upon a new and untried adjustment of society. We were revolutionizing the relations of labor. The workingman's environment, his equipment, his very service to society, all these were being altered. Instead of the household loom came textile mills. Instead of the shop of the village blacksmith there loomed the huge iron foundry. Instead of the forestman's axe there appeared great pits leading down to beds of coal. And instead of the rude wagon and country road great arteries of steel bore to the utmost ends of earth the output from centers of production. Marvelous results followed. The productive efficiency of a thousand men in the factory exceeded that of 10,000 outside. Everywhere the individual laborer was forced to seek employment under the composite system. To compete by individual production was impossible.

But woe to the laborer! In former times, when the output of his labor had been less, it has secured for him a livelihood and he had been the owner of his tools. Distributed through the community, he and his fellows had plied their trades with a glimpse of sunshine and perchance the luxary of a garden. Moreover, the workman had been able to look forward to the time when, by care and industry there would be laid by a competency for the declining strength of older years. Now all was changed. He could not own the ponderous machines of the new system. He was not able to be a possessor of the vast bulk of their products. Huddled with thousands of their fellows in wretched tenements, he begged for the leave to labor. The stern menace of dire necessity blanched him with an awful horror. The wail of starving babes drove father to bid against father for a pittance ill too scant. The mother left her home to find employment and ward off the impending death from hunger. Frail bodies of stunted children were pressed into service to augment the dwindling wage. If humane souls asked "why the awful competition?" they were rebuffed by the vile and brutal theory of over-production of labor. Still the horhors grew and thickened. In the dust of the great roaring factory the pitiful cry and little pale faces of children marked the blighting of life before its bloom. Day by day the helpless laborers passed from their sleepless toil to an early but kindlier fate.

Have you ever thrilled with horror at the torrents of blood let loose in the French revolution? There is more of human misery and death crowded within six months of unregulated factory life than in twenty revolutions. The sufferings of labor baffle human description. The helpless soon succumbed; homes were left desolate; the future of the

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workingmen seemed hopeless. The wage of every laboring man was brought down to the level of that accepted by the most needy of his fellows. The wages for the best labor, under such inhuman conditions, sank rapidly to the level of the worst. Years of hunger and ceaseless toil palsied the arm of the skillful artisan and dulled the brain of the mechanical genius. To the workman the continuance of such a social order meant the extinction of his higher self, a uniformity of depression, the blankness of despair.

In those days it was that the hidden germ of a new institution began to grow. There was the birth of the trade union. Out of the ghastliness of an anarchy that was destroying the workman soul, mind and body, the labor union brought order, intelligence, prosperity and christian brotherhood. It has lifted the workman for the first time in history to a place as one of the leading constructive and reformative factors in the upbuilding of civilization. Bitterly persecuted by its foes, and marking each new victory by the blood of its martyrs, it has pressed steadily onward.

Conscious of its divinely appointed mission it has borne tidings of joy and hope to the lowliest workman of earth's furthest bounds. The down-trodden Neapolitan and the poor serf of Russia shout for joy. Marvelous and triumphant power! By it the chains of slavery to ceaseless, sleepless toil have been striken away. By it the eyes of little children have been opened to the light of the school room. By it the bruised and broken spirit of labor is revived in glad freedom. By it is seen the hope of the progress of all peoples upward to that day when every law shall be the golden rule.

The trade union has few apologists, and needs none. Its enemies are the common enemies of progress and justice and humanity. We love it for the sentiments recorded in the speech and action of its foes. We love the labor movement for its attitude of protest when its assailants cry, "the function of the state is not to act as an exemplar in ethics or philanthropy;" when they cry, "away with law and order;" when they skulk in the guise of officers to violate the constitution of their state and every vestige of the rights of American citizens; when they soil with foul fingers the ballots of a free people.

We esteem it for the works that it has done, for the achievements it shall yet encompass. We love it as the promoter of peace, as the guardian of the public health, as the maintainor of the sanctity of human life, as the eliminator of civic corruption, as the protector of the home, as the upbuilder of the human race.

Statistics show that as the outcome of labor organization 75 per cent of all the industrial disputes of Great Britain are to-day settled by arbitration. Strikes are common to every people and time. Moses led out the brickmakers of Egypt and hosts have followed his example. But it has remained for the trade union to make possible the settlement of all differences with fairness and yet by peaceable measures. Thoroughness in the organization of labor unions means a corresponding decrease in industrial warfare. It means in the utmost consummation, an universal peace.

We boast of the sanitary precautions of our age. We point with pride to the lengthening span of human life. We rejoice to observe those baneful plagues that once swept from center to circumference of civilization fast losing their power. The attainment has been direct. Statistics show that great epidemics have always developed their fatal virulence in crowded settlements of squalid poverty; that from the world's sweatshops, where helpless laborers wear out their wretched lives in anguish, comes the deadliest infection of disease. Of the sweatshop the labor union is earth's bitterest foe.

With the sword and spirit of Nemesis it has entered a world where all industry was a sweatshop, and to-day its victorious arm hunts to their death the last relics of that brutalism in the crush of the crowded cities.

What shall I say to you more? The stalwart heroes of labor union have met and vanquished a vandal horde of more dread foes than ever Roman legions saw. With their union shop and their label they press forward in power and conquer new evils with every passing year. It is organized labor which makes child labor

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laws effective. It is the unions who have demanded and compelled the introduction of safety appliances on our railways and in our shops. It is they who demand and are winning shorter hours of labor for the men upon whose steady nerves depend the lives of tens of thousands. It is they who have won for the city of Chicago alone more than a half million dollars a year in taxes that were formerly evaded. It is they who build cities without slums, who maintain sobriety without coercion, who overthrow despotism without war. In persistent, heroic, self-sacrificing struggles for the welfare of humanity; in clean, temperate, orderly civic and individual life; in fearless, faultless, democratic education of the masses; in ardent, efficient, ethical maintenance of eternal truth the labor union has shown itself the greatest moral force of the present age. All of you who love the genuine, liberal American spirit of our republic, the sense of common interests and of individual rights as men, to you I bear the thrilling watchword: Labor, unite!—*Prize oration delivered at Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Mo., by Daniel S. McCorkle.*

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

IT has taken years of agitation, of suffering and defeat to bring the labor movement for the emancipation of the working class to its present stage. Thousands of men have died without having lived. They had, it is true, a material existence; but life, however, was to them a mockery and the grave a welcome refuge from an irksome term of slavery. The great world with its magnificent resources, its splendors, its pleasures and comforts, was to them only a tradition. To the vast majority of the toilers the thought never came that the enjoyments of these gifts of nature was a natural inheritance to mankind. The press and pulpit teach the workers that their condition is a natural one, that in the future, if they toiled on uncomplainingly and had faith, there was a great reward in store for them. They were told that the rich man was badly handicapped so far as the future life was concerned, inasmuch as it is said: "It is harder for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle," or words to that effect. It was a soothing balm to the toilers in the days gone by, and many of them looked upon the wealthy with a sort of pity.

Now the times have changed and an eminent practical age has made its advent. The workingman demands the comforts of this life, and will risk the penalty which it is said to be attached to their enjoyment. The bonds of tradition are being torn away, and whatever stands in the way of justice must be swept aside. Every workingman who asserts his intelligence, demands his rights and recognizes the truth, that he who wants to be free must strike the blow. It is in vain that the changes are rung upon the cry of "socialism, anarchy, enemies of law and order," and kinderd execrations. The masses are aroused to a realization of their true condition. At least they have seen the chains which they have so keenly felt for years and have grasped the weapon with which those galling chains can be undone.

Without doubt, it will cost strennous and patient work to bring about the endeavor of the labor movement, but the work must be undertaken and at last will succeed against all hazards of the enemies of the realization of human rights.

For many years the working people were kept in stupid ignorance in regard to their own affairs, but these days are passing, and they begin to do their own thinking and look out for their own interest The working class has organized as a fighting army, it has its history, its record of war marked with the blood of thousands of heroes and economic and political battles. If the working class will heed the lesson of past experiences and ever uphold the banner of organization, built upon the principles of the class struggle, it will have the assurance, that its ability to cope with all its enemies will prove a true fact.—*The Journal.*

A recent census of China shows that that country, crowded with "teeming millions," has a population of 103 to the square mile. Belgium has 220 to the square mile, Great Britian 130 and Germany 105.

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A HOODOO JOB.

Seventy-five Dollars a Month, but No One Keeps It Long.

THIS is the tale of the old red coat—the old red coat that as designed by Herbert V. Ready and has become one of the characteristic sights of Kearney and Market streets, San Francisco, California. The coat is considered a "hoodoo" by the unemployed, and hungry men have been known to refuse to don it for $75 a month.

It has become a familiar sight to see two men clothed in red, one tall and the other short, walking slowly along the principal thoroughfares. They are garbed in long red coats, red trousers and red mortar-boards. On the back of the coats is painted in large white letters an advertisement. So long have they been on parade that only strangers stop to read the advertisement and gaze in wonder at the grotesque costumes. Yet the coat worn by the taller of the two has a history that has made it shunned by those who would willingly wear it for the compensation were it not for the "hoodoo." Only yesterday George Brewer, who was wearing it, fell in a fit on Kearney street and had to be taken to the Central Emergency Hospital for treatment. He soon recovered, but he gave up his job.

Soon after his controversy with E. J. Livernash on the labor union troubles, Ready published a book in which he denounced the unions. About 107,000 of these books were circulated throughout the State, and in them Ready announced that he would introduce an advertising feature that would further show his attitude toward walking delegates. He designed the red costume and hired a man at $75 a month to parade the streets with it. The man worked a day and quit.

Then the "hoodoo" began. Ready hired two other men. The tall one was arrested next day for forgery, but the charge was reduced to vagrancy and he is now serving six months in the County Jail. The man who took his place was 6 feet 4 inches in height, and he was so impressed with the salary offered that he left a position with a retail firm and agreed to work at the job all winter. His name was William Olsen.

With considerable pride Olsen started out on the parade. He walked down Kearney street to Market, and up Market to O'Farrel when he was suddenly halted by a woman. The woman was his wife, and she demanded that he immediately take off the red suit. The crowd that had been following Olsen rapidly increeased. To prevent compliance with such demands Ready had forced the paraders to leave all other clothing behind them. Olsen explained this, but the irate woman was obdurate and he escaped only by running for a street car, followed by a hooting mob.

"Ay tank Ay yump my yob," he said, when he he arrived, out of breath, at Ready's office.

James Westner was the next man to brave the "hoodoo." He worked an hour, but the jeers of the workingmen were to much for him and he deserted to enlist in the navy.

Joe Reilley took Westner's place. Joe saw himself in a mirror before he left the office and refused to venture upon the street. Then Ready decided to have two men, that they might lend each moral courage. The next day five men quit, and the next six more retired from the game. It was a case of continual hire and retire. One man, was kept busy hiring paraders and paying them off. At last Ready hit upon a plan. He advertised for two conscientious, upright men, with "the fear of God in their hearts." George Eames and Daniel Murphy responded, and the first day out they were arrested for violating the ordinance prohibiting extraordinary and unusual costumes on the public streets. Judge Cabaniss declared the ordinance unconstitutional, and the men went back to work, only to be called in, it is said, by the Salvation Army, of which organiza- they were members.

The retirement of Brewer, who fell in a fit yesterday and quit, leaves another vacancy for some one who doesn't like manual labor.

"We are compelled to pay the men good wages, but why not?" said Ready to-day. "I wouldn't do it for $7,500 a month."—*Polishers Journal.*

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The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
3rd and Main Sts., · · Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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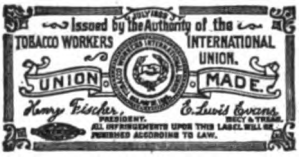
See that This Label



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether Plug, Package or Twist. None genuinely Union without it.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 15, 1905.

To Officers and Members:

GREETING—The Amendments offered to Sections 3, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the Constitution, by Local Union No. 25, of Cincinnati, Ohio, having received a big majority of the members' vote in favor thereof, becomes a part of our Constitution and a law by which we shall be governed.

The following is the vote:

Union	Affirmative.	Negative.
No. 1	22	....
No. 2	345	....
No. 11	200	....
No. 12	440	....
No. 13	....	875
No. 16	375	....
No. 18	33	....
No. 19	23	....
No. 22	55	....
No. 23	10	....
No. 24	45	....
No. 25	326	....
No. 38	9	....
No. 40	250	....
No. 41	22	....
No. 44	144	....
No. 45	72	....
No. 48	12	1
No. 58	24	....
No. 59	30	....
No. 63	25	....
No. 67	5	....
No. 69	24	....
No. 70	9	....
No. 71	7	19
No. 72	90	....
No. 75	5	2
No. 81	11	...
No. 83	25	....
No. 84	11	10
No. 85	7	1
No. 86	14	....
No. 87	46	6
No. 91	47	2
No. 92	....	32
No. 94	18	....
No. 97	31	....
No. 98	250	....
No. 100	19	....
No. 101	7	....
No. 102	22	....
No. 103	17	3
No. 108	70	13
No 112	20	1
No. 114	....	7
No. 115	223	....
No. 117	22	....
No 118	19	....
No. 119	10	....
M. A. L.	45	25
	3536	997

Number of votes in affirmative.....3536
" " " " negative.....997

Number of votes in majority.....2539

The following unions have failed to vote:

Nos. 29, 37, 66, 74, 78, 110, 113 and 116.

The above unions having failed to return vote on above Amendments are hereby given notice to show cause why they should not be fined $5.00 each, in compliance with Section 113, for such failure.

Local unions not paying the fine on or before the 19th day of August, 1905, will be suspended.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

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HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 14, 1905.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c. International assessment, to take effect July 17, 1905, payable on or before August 19, 1905.

The two-thirds (⅔) of this assessment going to the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is to be forwarded to the International Office along with the other collections. The one-third (⅓) goes to the Local Fund of Local Unions.

Secretaries of Local Unions will collect the assessment at once.

The one-third (⅓) of this assessment which the Local Unions receive should be used for agitation for our Label and the boycott against the American and Continental Tobacco Company.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 14, 1905.

To Members-at-Large of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

GREETING—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c. International Assessment to take effect July 17, 1905, payable on or before August 19, 1905.

This assessment is to be placed in the Sick and Death Benefit Fund, to be used for label agitation and organization purposes.

Members-at-Large will forward same to the International Office as soon after this notice reaches them as possible, and not later than the above-mentioned date, August 19, 1905.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

The "pursuit of happiness" which is not guided by the virtue of self-control will end in misery.

Chew Union Made

RED SCRAP

Devils Heads Good For Presents.

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HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17, 1905.

To Officers and Members:

GREETING—The following amendment having been offered by the International Executive Board to Section 41 and Section 99 of the Constitution, and is herewith submitted to you for indorsement:

Strike out on Line 5, Section 41, the words "shall be" and insert the word "stands." The section as amended shall read as follows:

"Any member of the Union who shall fail to pay his or her indebtedness, dues, fines, etc., local or international, for a term of four (4) weeks stands suspended from the union, this shall not apply to members out of employment, who shall be given twelve (12) weeks; such members, in order to avail themselves of this out-of-work privilege, must report to the Financial Secretary at least twice a week."

Amend Section 99 by adding the following: "He shall also have made a label, printed on tin, the reading on, and the shape of, the Tin Label shall in all respects be the same as the label issued and printed on paper The Tin Label shall be registered in all states having a Label Protective Law, the same as the Label printed on paper." The section as amended shall read as follows:

"The International Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trademark or label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets, suitable to be pasted on boxes, pails, packages, etc., containing tobacco. The Label shall be furnished at cost to all local unions. The paper used shall be of a quality known as 'blue cover,' and of a dark blue color. He shall also have made a label, printed on tin, the reading on, and the shape of, the Tin Label shall in all respects be the same as the label issued and printed on paper. The Tin Label shall be registered in all states having a Label Protective Law, the same as the Label printed on paper."

Local Unions endorsing the above amendments will please fill out the enclosed blank and forward to the International Office on or before the 22d day of August, 1905.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Editor Tobacco Worker:

Please print in the next issue of the TOBACCO WORKER this report of our last regular meeting.

The attendance was good, a large majority of the membership being present. The chief event of the evening was the election of officers for the ensuing term. Most of the routine business was finished early in the evening and the election of officers was proceeded with in a friendly spirit, resulting in the election of:

President.....A. MCANDREWS.
Vice-President.....JOHN DOYLE.
Recording Secretary....HENRY STICKEL.
Fin. Sec'y-Treas.....FRANK WESSELS
Guide..... G. WEISNER.

The balance of the business before the union was soon disposed of and everybody went home pleased with the result of their deliberations.

A. MCANDREWS,
President.

Editor Tobacco Worker:

Kindly insert in the July issue of the TOBACCO WORKER these few lines as a report from No. 44 of the last meeting.

The meeting was unusually well attended, though the weather was very warm. Everybody had interest marked in their eye, it being the annual election of officers. Boutine business was gotten through with as quickly as possible, and the election began, which went off with good humor on all sides, though interest in the candidates by their friends ran high during the balloting. The result of the election was as follows:

President.....T. HERZOG.
Vice-Presinent.....J. OWENS.
Recording Secretary....JOHN DOOLEY.
Fin. Sec'y-Treas.....PAT F. SAMMONS.
Guide.....T. BISHOP.

A vote was also taken upon the amendments offered by No. 25, resulting in a unanimous vote in favor of all of them, as we think they are good.

JOHN DOOLEY,
Recording Secretary.

Nearly 40 per cent more women are working this year at men's labor than worked ten years ago; while the increase of male workers is only a trifle over 25 per cent.

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Deaths.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine providence and wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother Nick Blackwell, whose loss we mourn and humbly bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death Local No. 40 loses a faithful and beloved member, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives in their sad bereavement, and that the charter of Local No. 40 be draped for a period of thirty days. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local No. 40, a copy sent to the relatives of deceased and also a copy be sent to the TOBACCO WORKER for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMETT FREEMAN,
R. H. BOSSIEAU,
Committee.

JOHN T. BROWN, *Recording Secretary.*

RICHMOND, VA., June 28, 1905.

Tobacco Combine Succeeds in Absorbing Its Greatest Competitor.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of July 10th, published the following dispatch:

The tobacco business and property of Weyman Bro. & Co., Duquesne Way, Pittsburg, has been absorbed by the American Tobacco Company, of New York, commonly known as the Tobacco Combine.

Agents confirmed the deal Saturday. It is said that the price paid was between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, of which $250,000 was paid for the property.

By the purchase the combine gains control of the entire snuff trade of the country. The sale of the Weyman plant marks the passage of one of the oldest independent houses in the country, it having been established in 1827. In recent years the Weymans have been the greatest competitors of the combine. B. Frank Weyman is the only surviving brother.

LABOR NOTES.

The Structural Ironworkers of Cleveland have reorganized, and are once more on a firm footing.

A machine is being perfected in a Birmingham shop that is to turn out from 90,000 to 100,000 finished wire nails an hour.

When a union man spends a penny with an unfair concern he is held in contempt by that concern. Even our enemies have no respect for us when we violate our oaths.

The trade unions of London numbe 411,000 members, with accumulated funds to the amount of $7,5000,000. Lancashire has 358,000 trade unionists, and funds aggregating $6,000,000.

Many a man imagines he is a good Christian just because he belongs to a church, and many a toiler has the idea that he is a true trades unionist just because he has a union card in his pocket. Both are sadly mistaken.

Unionism has great questions of progress to consider. They involve the perpetuity of civilization itself. It is, accordingly, a very narrow unionist who wastes his time in pointing out the petty faults of his fellow unionists.

No matter how much trade unionism may be abused and its leader libeled, the fact remains undisputed and unshaken that the union is the uplifting factor of the workingman and that the advancement of the toiler is directly the result of organization's power and influence.

The number of employees of the Steel Trust to-day is probably larger than at any time in its history. The average in 1902 was 158,127 persons; in 1904 it had fallen nearly 21,000. Wages paid in 1903 were $120,763,600, last year they were $21,000,000 less.

Permission has been granted labor organizers to organize all government workmen who wish to become members of labor unions, according to Frank Buchanan, president of the National Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America, in Pittsburg recently. And this comes in retaliation to statements to the contrary.

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AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the Australian Commonwealth, an area of at least several thousand acres, is, like many of the lands in the American Southern States, admirably adapted for tobacco cultivation, although the industry, after years of experimental labor, is yet in its infancy, Americans visiting Australia expressing surprise at the limited attention it has received in many places. In New South Wales, we are told, the systematic cultivation of tobacco dates from 1875, in which year it was introduced by three Chinese settlers, who produced within a few months a s sufficiency of cured leaf to bring them £180, the Sydney selling price being 6d per lb. Four years later the prices rose to 8d and 9d per lb. In 1880, the area under cultivation in the Tumut district was 1,400 acres, on which 400 Chinese were employed. Two years later the price dropped to 5½d per lb., then to 5d, and, finally, to 4½d, at which it did not pay the growers. Recently the rise of keen competition in the Australian tobacco manufacture has occasioned a demand for locally grown leaf.

The State Government has fully recognized the importance of encouraging the tobacco-growing industry by establishing a couple of plantations, in which the practicability of obtaining a first-class article has been clearly shown. Yet, notwithstanding this encouraging result, the area under cultivation in the State during 1903-4 was only 407 acres, the production being 5,220cwt. of leaf. In 1888, 4,883 acres were under cultivation, producing 55,478cwt. of leaf, but there was no over-sea market for it, and growers became discouraged. It was much the same in Victoria, where the area under tobacco in 1903 was 129 acres, against 2,029 acres in 1895, and in Queensland, where the area in the same year was 772 acres, against 1,061 acres in 1895. The cause of this decline is readily explained. The leaf had not, except by way of experiment, been prepared in such a manner as to find a sale in over-sea markets. Much of the curing has been done in a somewhat primitive fashion, Australian farmers too frequently imitating the crude methods of the Chinese growers, who aim at quantity rather than quality. What can be done in the right direction is shown by the fact that, at the close of 1903, a number of test samples of manufactured tobacco, from leaf grown at the Victorian State tobacco farm at Edi, were prepared by the manager of an Australian tobacco company, who expressed himself pleased with them generally. The cigar varieties of leaf were handed over to another tobacco manufacturing company, the manager of which, reporting to the Victorian Minister for Agriculture, spoke favorably of them, that they were the best samples of Australian-grown cigar leaf ever submitted to him. All the leading importers in Melbourne spoke favorably of the samples submitted, and it was fully demonstrated that if due attention be given to the details of cultivation and curing, tobacco, can be successfully grown as any other agricultural crop in the Commonweath. In Queensland the tobacco-growing area is somewhat extensive, the cultivated portions being found chiefly in the southern part of the State, west ot fhe Great Dividing Range.

Tobacco has been successfully grown as far north as the Herbert River, also in the Mackay and Cairns districts, and it is believed that in the near future tobacco cultivation, notwithstanding fluctuations in production occasioned by unfavorable climatic and other conditions, will become one of the staple industries of the state.

The Queensland Secretary for Agriculture, in his annual report for 1902-3, says that the possibility of a successful growth of the tobacco plant has never been in dispute, nor has the cultivation of it passed the ability of the farmer who understands his work. The sole difficulty has been the imperfect curing of the leaf. At the state tobacco farm at Texas a couple of tons of tobacco were raised, notwithstanding the absence of rain, which, when cured, realized 11d per lb. at public auction, the highest price yet obtained in Queensland under similar conditions.

Small quantities of tobacco are grown in South Australia and Western Aus-

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tralia, where there are extensive tracts suitable for the purpose, but at present remaining unutilized. In fact, it is believed that the Australian area capable of producing commercially valuable tobacco is larger than that found in the American southern states.

The quantity of unmanufactured tobacco imported into the Commonwealth during 1903 was 5,156,793 lbs., value £232,884, of which 4,998,969 lbs., value £224,961, came from the United States.

If Australian tobacco growers could supply sufficiently large supplies of leaf equal to that imported they would readily become absorbed in the local market. What is required is experience and capital. With these combined tobacco cultivation would speedily become a highly remunerative Australian industry.—*From John Plummer, Sydney, New South Wales.*

[Special Correspondence to TOBACCO WORKERS' JOURNAL.]

WASHBURN-CROSBY IS STILL UNFAIR TO LABOR.

President Gompers Investigates Trouble and Supports Mill Employees.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 9, 1905.

A. E. Kellington, General Secretary of the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees Union of this city, in an interview to-day, stated most positively that the name of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. was still on the "We do not patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. This firm has stooped to every means known to modern scheming to circulate among the members of union labor the report that the boycott was off.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor went to Minneapolis and gave the matter careful investigation. It was proven conclusively that the boycott against the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. was most effective. Letters from every portion of the United States were produced to show that union labor is doing its duty. The mills are turning out very little flour, and while the support of the Parryites is pledged to the unfair firm this is not helping them to any great extent.

If union labor will but continue its support so nobly given to the mill employees it will not take much longer to force this haughty, arbitrary and arrogant firm to treat with union labor in a respectable manner.

Twenty-seven states and territories, besides the United States, have an eight hour day law. There are six states where eight hours are prescribed as the limit for a day's work unless specified to the contrary. These are Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania. Nevada and the United States specify the eight hour day upon irrigation works and New York for laborers upon the reservoir. In Wisconsin the eight hour day is prescribed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments unless otherwise agreed upon. The laws of Missouri, New Mexico and Tennessee specify eight hours to be a day's work for laborers on road work. Eight hours are a legal day's work in mines and smelters in the following states: Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.

The Bible publications of the Oxford University Press, England, have been issued for 300 years, and can be published in 150 languages and dialects. Every year fully 600 tons of paper are used for this purpose alone. Orders for 100,000 Bibles are quite common, and the supply of printed sheets is so great that an order for half a million copies can be readily filled. On an average from 30 to 40 Bibles are furnished every minute, and this number can be readily doubled.—*Ex.*

If you buy non-union goods, when union products can be obtained, you are helping to keep some non-unionists in a job, and you are helping to keep some union man of a job. In other words you are doing, practically, what the strike breaker does. And you are doing it in such an underhand way that you are not even called a "hero." It has been said that a little child asking for the label on goods is a more potent force for the advancement of unionism than a man on strike.

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THE GOOD UNIONIST.

THERE is one proposition upon which all right-thinking trades unionists can agree, and that there is only one way to be a genuine man. There is no middle ground for the unionists to stand upon. The man who lays claim to being a good man at the same times avoids in every imaginable way the spirit of the obligation to his union is not a good union man. The numerous insignificant excuses he may give for not living up to sound union principles only weaken his claim, and he need not think that such excuses deceive anyone, for they only reveal the littleness of the man himself and injure the cause for which he is supposed to stand. The man is himself a fool who thinks he is deceiving, or can deceive, the rest of his fellow-unionists by doing these little things which do not accord with right principles. It is only a question of time until his attempts at deception will rebound and punish him, but there must come a time, whether close at hand or distant when it will in some manner crush him. It is a wise man who sees his error and corrects it before he is forced to do so, for then there is some chance to retrieve the loss; but to continue his littleness until compelled to do right or else forgo the company of his fellow-unionists is simply to make it impossible to regain his lost prestige.

Of course, there is no good reason for a man ever to be placed in this position, but it is well-known that there are numbers of so-called union men who have to be forcibly reminded of their duty to the principles of unionism. It is painful to the better class of one's fellow-members to have to use such force, but there is no denying the fact that it is necessary in order to protect the union as a whole, and the individual members as well from the baneful influence of those in the ranks who have no care, no regard and no respect for trades-unionism.

One man in a union who is constantly "beating the devil around the stump" in order to accomplish his own ends can do more harm in the organization in a short time than can be overcome in years of hard work of the better element. And one strange feature in this connection is the fact that the contemptible evil-doers do not, to use a slang phrase, "take a tumble to themselves," or else if they do, they are willing to run the risk of escaping the righeous indignation of their fellows. It often happens that such fellows have reaped the benefit for years, and yet they have the nerve to wilfully and knowingly do the little, mean, contemptible things that are so harmful to the very cause which has given them sustenance—in fact, they persistently, from all appearances, seek the downfall of the cause that has given them all they ever had, and perhaps all they will ever possess. They are the men who sit on the fence, with unionism on one side and communism on the other, as the occasion seems to demand. They are always ready to accept the good things secured through the loyalty and hard work of others, but never themselves turn a hand in aid of the cause; they are inveterate kickers, and their venomous tongues lash the man who does his duty as well him who does not; they stand on the street corner and "enact legislation" for the union, but are absent from the meeting of their organization when meritorious business is considered; they combat those who differ in opinion from them, while at the same time asserting the right to differ with others; they are loud in preaching the Golden Rule, but always stand ready when their personal interests are at stake and require it to practice the parody upon the great spiritual admonition; they are often the ringleaders in starting a good cause, but manage to absent themselves when actual work is to be done.

Such men are an abomination and a curse to the cause of organized labor, and deserve the unstinted scorn heaped upon them by men who are real union men.—*The Journal.*

Good of Setbacks.

If the labor movement had no setbacks we would begin to think that something was wrong with the organizations. Continued and unbroken success would tend to intoxicate the membership with power. This, in the end, would lead to the destruction of the movement.—*Labor Herald.*

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RECENT REFLECTIONS.

Large scandals from small talk often grow.

A load of liquor merely adds to a man's load of trouble.

Circumstances are pitiless masters and treacherous servants.

No man gains anything until he is willing to lose everything.

Many a man wants the earth, but in the end the earth gets the man.

Lots of men are too busy trying to save the country to earn an honest living.

Money without labor is powerless. Labor can perform deeds without a cent.

A woman's intellect is seldom up to the standard of her conversational ability.

There is more than one brand of smokeless powder that is dangerous to mankind.

When a millionaire tells you how to get rich he never discloses his private scheme.

Men, like candles, will shed all the more brightness for a snuffing now and then by fate.

Success in the pursuit of happiness depends mostly upon choosing at all times the lesser of two evils.

The sweetening of Hope in life's cup of bitterness is what makes us drain it to the dregs and long for more.

A little sympathy that gets into our feet is worth a whole lot of sorrow that never soaks deeper than our feelings.

Some men who take the fidgets at the prospect of an hour in a church pew can sit all night on a nail keg at a card game.

Good fortune and bad are alike necessary to the healthy development of men. Where the seasons alternate regularly the best crops grow.

The man who does nothing except what
he is paid for,
Will wonder some day what on earth
he was made for.

If the people do not look out for their own interests, sooner or later—sooner generally—some man or set of men will undertake the task for what there is in it. A rich estate will not long go begging for an administrator.

If our civilization is to endure land monopoly must be abolished. Landless men have in all ages been the revolutionists of society, and a civilization fraught with the spirit of revolution is about as secure on its foundations as a city built upon a smoldering volcano.

The reason private corporations are enabled to rob the public right and left without let or hindrance is because the public does not control the lawmakers and those charged with enforcing the laws, and the corporations do. Ergo—but, what's the use? A word to the wise is sufficient, while a whole Carnegie library presented to the other kind would be like throwing pearls to swine.

Even as any kind of government is better than no government at all, so under present industrial conditions any kind of trade-union is better than no trade-union at all. Without a government we would all revert to savagery, and without trade-unions we would revert to a state of more or less benevolent servitude. The moral of this is that in trade-unions as in governments the best are none too good.

There are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity and the other is the "divine right" of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says, "You work and toil and earn bread and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king or from men, it is the same tyrannical principle.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and, within the ranks, contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope, and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought. —*Wendell Phillips.*

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AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

The following are the only alterations and amendments to the Constitution adopted since the Wheeling Convention in 1900:

To Section 32, proposed by Local No. 5 of St. Louis, Mo., adopted May 17, 1901.

Insert on Line 2, Paragraph 2, after the word "office," the words "except such amounts as are derived from International assessments, which shall go to the funds for which they are levied."

Amendment No. 2 to Section 32.

Insert on Line 14 after the word "office," the words "except such amounts as are derived from International assessments, which shall go to the funds for which they are levied." The section as amended to read as follows:

"After each weekly collection is made the Local Financial Secretary shall divide the receipts as follows: Two-thirds of the initiation fees, dues and International fines will be sent to the International Office and be known as receipts to the General Fund, and one-third of the initiation fees, dues and International fines will be sent to the International Office and be known as receipts to the General Fund; and one-third of the initiation fees, dues, International fines, and such International assessments as may be levied, and all receipts from such local assessments as may be levied, be known as receipts to the Local Fund.

"All receipts coming to the International Office (except such amounts as are derived from International assessments, which shall go to the fund for which they are levied) shall be divided into three separate funds, to be known as follows: One-third to General Expense Fund, from which the expenses of conducting the International office, salaries, organization work and label agitation shall be paid. One-third to a 'Sick and Death Benefit' Fund, from which all sick and death benefits will be paid. One-third to a 'Strike Benefit' Fund, from which all strike benefits and lock-out benefits shall be paid. None of these funds shall be transferable one to the other."

Amendment to Section 81, proposed by No. 6 of St. Louis, Mo , and adopted April 24, 1901.

"Each Local Union shall elect a Financial Secretary, who shall keep a correct account of all financial business between their Local Union and the International Union, and compare same with report of International Secretary-Treasurer, submitted monthly.

"Financial Secretary to be also Treasurer, at option of Local Union, and sufficient bonds to cover all possible deficiency; a Financial Secretary or Financial Secretary-Treasurer's bond to be in possession of the International Secretary-Treasurer before taking charge of office."

Amendment to Section 35, proposed by No. 12 of Richmond, Va., adopted September 1, 1901.

Strike out on Line 1 and Line 2, Paragraph 2, the words "who has the power to hire and discharge "

Amendment to Section 35, offered by No. 13 of Detroit, Mich., which was adopted April 17, 1903.

Strike out on Line 2, Paragraph 2, the words "the foreman or forelady" and insert the words "no superintendent or general foreman who has the power to hire or discharge shall be eligible to membership in any of the local unions."

Amendment offered by No. 16 of Louisville, Ky., adopted July 23, 1904.

Insert on Line 4, after the words "one dollar" the words "but the Local Union has a right to reject them by majority vote of all members present at the same meeting at which he or she present their application for membership."

The Section as amended to read as follows:

"All applicants for membership may be elected upon their own statement on payment of an initiation fee of one ($1.00) dollar (but the local union has the right to reject them by majority vote of all members present at the same meeting at which he or she may present their application for membership). The initiation fee may be paid in four weekly installments of at least 25 cents per week, until paid in full, the membership to commence on the date of initiation. Said member must present himself or herself at the next regular meeting for initiation or forfeit whatever paid; except in cases of jurisdiction towns it shall be left discre-

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tionary with the local union where application is made for membership. Persons desiring to join the union, and living in a city or town where no union exists, may do so by making application to the union nearest in location to them. They shall remain as jurisdiction members until enough members are in the city or town to form a union. Where more than one member is engaged in a jurisdiction town, one member shall be elected to the office of city or town collector, who shall be held responsible by the union for stamps, moneys, etc. Where there is only one member in a jurisdiction town he shall act as city or town collector. He shall forward all moneys collected to the Financial Secretary of the union under whose jurisdiction he is, not later than the Saturday following the collection. The city or town collector shall also have charge of, and be responsible for, the issuance of labels to factories, in such city or town, as may be using the Blue Label on their products.

"No superintentent or general foreman who has the power to hire or discharge shall be eligible to membership in any of the local unions."

Amendment submitted by No. 25 of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Section 22, which was adopted September 27, 1901.

Section 22 was revised and amended to read as follows:

"He shall keep a general roll of all the members of the International Union, with age, number of card, date when initiated, together with a roll of the members expelled, suspended, withdrawn, etc. He shall keep a correct financial account between the local unions and the International Union. He shall pay all legal bills due by the International Union and authorized by the International Executive Board and countersigned by the International President, and shall perform all such duties as are required by this Constitution. He shall sign all official documents. His books and accounts shall be audited quarterly by an Auditing Committee of three. The International Executive Board shall select quarterly three unions, and notify the Recording Secretary of each union to have a committee of one selected, whose duty it shall be to examine tne financial accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer for the terms ending of each quarter.

"The committee shall have printed and sent to each local union a report of their examination. No member to be elected on the above committee more than once in one year. Each member of the committee shall receive four ($4.00) dollars per day and railroad fare to and from the seat of the International Union."

Amendment to Section 33, offered by Union No. 2 and adopted March 11, 1902.

Strike out the words "sixteen years" and insert the words "required by state law."

The Section as amended to read as follows:

"No local union shall accept any person who is below the age required by the state law, or over sixty years (the Local Executive Board to be the judge of the age), either by retiring card or otherwise or a member who, by reason of sickness, is incapable of working. The above shall not apply to traveling cards, and any person making a false statement of his age on the application blank shall, on satisfactory proof being furnished by the Local Executive Board, forfeit their membership, and any initiation fees or dues paid; provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to bar any member from further affiliation who is a member prior to the age limit being reached."

Amendment to Section 37 offered by No. 25, and adopted April 14, 1902.

Strike out on Line 3 the word "desiring" and insert the words "must take out."

The Section as amended to read as follows:

"Any member quitting the trade with the view of engaging in some other occupation 'must take out' a retiring card, must pay all indebtedness charged against him or her, within one month after his or her quitting the trade, which shall entitle the holder (upon his or her return to the trade) to readmission free of charge to any union under the jurisdiction of the International Union, provided, however, they have not scabbed, or committed any act detrimental to the organization."

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Amendment to Section 99, proposed by International Executive Board and adopted June 16, 1902.

Strike out Lines 8 and 9, the words "free of charge" and insert the words "at cost."

The Section as amended to read as follows:

"The International Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade mark or label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets, suitable to be pasted on boxes, pails, packages, etc., containing tobacco. The label shall be furnished 'at cost' to all local unions. The paper used shall be of a quality known as 'blue cover' and of a dark blue color."

Amendment to Section 101, proposed by International Executive Board, adopted June 16, 1902.

Strke out on Line 4, the words "free of all charges" and insert the words "at cost."

The Section as amended to read as follows:

"Local Unions shall furnish through their regularly and accredited Label Committee, to all strictly union shops, 'at cost,' as many of these labels as may be required from week to week, for all tobacco actually made by the members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. No shop shall be considered a strictly union shop unless all employed, who are eligible to membership in the Tobacco Workers' International Union, are members of the same."

Amendment to Section 36 of the Constitution, offered by the International Executive Board and adopted August 30, 1904.

Strike out on Line 3 the word "two" and insert the word "three," and strike out all after the word "initiate" on Line 8 to Section 38 and add to Section 36 the following:

"On second or subsequent suspensions, a member may be reinstated upon payment of four dollars ($4.00) which can be paid in four weekly installments, or all at once, at the option of the Union."

The Section as amended shall read as follows:

"Any member suspended from any local union, can be reinstated on payment of 'three' dollars ($3.00) which can be paid in four weekly installments. 'On the second or subsequent suspension, a member can be reinstated upon payment of four dollars ($4.00) which can be paid in four weekly installments, or all at once, at the option of the local union,' but he or she shall forfeit all previous rights to benefits, and be considered as a new initiate."

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY UNION NO. 25, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO: ADOPTED JULY 14, 1905

Strike out Section 3 and substitute the following:

"The holding of Convention shall be decided by a referendum vote of the members of the International Union. A two-third majority vote in the affirmative being required to so decide."

Strike out Sections 15 and 17 and insert the following as Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18:

SECTION 15. "Each Local Union shall have the right to nominate one person for the following positions, in accordance with Section 14, of the Constitution:

"International President, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer.

"Nominations for officers of the International Union shall take place during the month of September of the election year.

"The names of the parties so nominated and their letters of acceptance must reach the International Office to the President of the Tobacco Workers' International Union on or before the fifth day of October of the year in which they are made. Nominees whose letters of acceptance do not reach the International Office before the fifth day of October will not be placed on the official ballot.

"No member of the International Union shall be eligible for nomination unless he or she has been a contributing member in good standing for not less than two years prior to the election.

"No member shall be eligible to accept the nomination for more than one office at any election.

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Sec. 16. "The International President shall supply to Local Unions an official ballot with the name of each candidate printed thereon, and in voting the member shall put a cross mark before the name of the candidate for whom she or he desires to vote. (Thus, X.)

"Each member of the Tobacco Workers' International Union shall be entitled to vote for one candidate for International President and Secretary-Treasurer, and the six Vice-Presidents.

"The voting shall take place during the month of October and close the first Saturday in November.

"When the ballots are received by the International President at the International Office he shall deposit them in a safe place until the Canvassing Board shall meet.

Sec. 17. "The International President of the Tobacco Workers' International Union shall authorize three Local Unions to elect one member each. The members so elected shall comprise the Canvassing Board, which shall meet at the International Office af the Tobacco Workers' International Union on the third Wednesday in November and canvass the votes returned. Returns received after the Board convenes shall not be counted.

"The Canvassing Board shall compile the votes cast by each Union for the respective candidates, and a clear majority of all votes cast at such an election shall be necessary for the election of an officer, and should there be no election on the first ballot all but the two candidates polling the highest votes for International President and Secretary-Treasurer and the six Vice-Presidents shall be dropped and another vote shall be taken on the remaining candidates. The officers shall enter upon their respective duties on the first day of January next following the election.

"The election of officers for the International Union under this law shall take place in the year 1905, and every five years thereafter."

Sec. 18. "The members of the International Union's Canvassing Board shall receive for their services the actual railroad fare to the International President's office and return, and $4.00 per day for loss of time."

A NATIONAL CURSE.

We all know what child labor means. It means slavery, slow starvation, immorality and early death. We of California are prone to consider the subject lightly because the conditions which exist here are not so strenuous as they are in the more crowded commercial centers of the East, but we are in a very large sense, our brother's keeper, and the keeper of our brother's children. We seldom hear of prominent effort in the alleviation of child labor being made outside of union labor circles. This is not because church and charitable people are willfully negligent, but because labor organizations are brought into closer touch with the fearful results. They see, day by day, the crime, the disease, the death and the disaster. They know the fearful degradation of it, and union labor all over this broad land is in favor of the entire abrogation of child labor. How will they adjust it? What will they supply in the place of it? The greatest remedy in the world to-day for child labor is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Give us fair pay, from hodcarrier to skilled mechanic, and the blessed babes will be kept at home where they belong. And they will be fed and clothed and sheltered. True, there will be found a man now and then who would sell the lives of his children for a song. Perish the man. Let them be anathematized and maranthatized forever. But what shall be said of those who grind down the laboring man until he is forced to allow his children to labor for their daily bread. The world is full of them, and their punishment will be great in the days when the grinders will cease because they are few. Let every union man uphold unionism everywhere and all the time, and thus not only benefit himself, but help to protect the little ones. For of such is the Kingdon of Heaven.—*Exchange.*

Labor unions played a prominent part in the victory won by municipal ownership of public utilities in Chicago recently. There is no question but that they are ready to lend their aid to a similar move in our own city. It's a good thing, and is growing.

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impose are not for the purpose of securing rights, privileges, liberties, interests or opportunities from which others are denied or excluded, but have for their object the subordination of individual license to collective well being. Unions are monopolies only to the extent that non-unionists make them so by striving to exercise the liberty of lower wages and conditions of employment and standards of living, and by the attempts of employers to maintain ivdividual license.

Some of the restrictions imposed by trades unions and made necessary by the conditions prevailing in the trades are essential to the preservation of decent living conditions for the workers, non-union as well as union, in those trades. These restrictions in some respects resemble the operations of monopolies or trusts, but differ in principles or objects. —*Shoe Workers' Journal.*

Right of Association.

Civilization is impossible where the great body of the people are unassociable.

To attempt to prevent association is to reduce order to anarchy, civilization to barbarism, as witness the official barbarism in Colorado.—*Geo. E. McNeill.*

The keystone in the great human arch is progress. No one is satisfied with present environments. He always wishes to move upward and onward. Is there not sufficient reason why labor unions should not make progress and keep in line with the moving purposes and ideas of humanity itself?

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

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17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters. and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13, When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary,

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and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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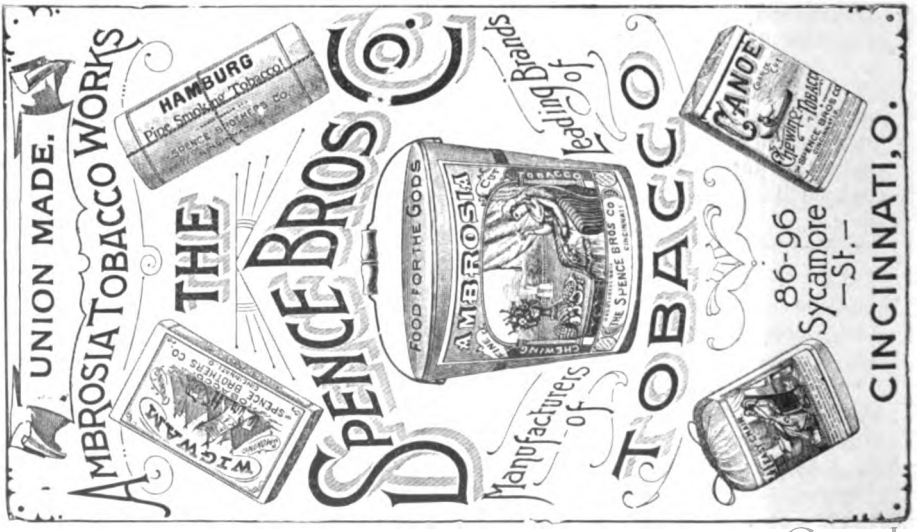
STRONGHOLD

STRONG HOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company



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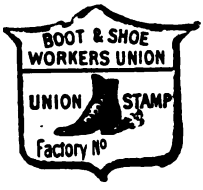
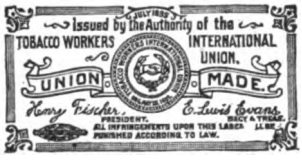
GALLERY OF LABELS.

WHEN PURCHASING TOBACCO

Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist or in Package, see that this LABEL is on it.



BLUE



LABEL

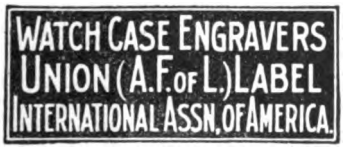
International Union Made.

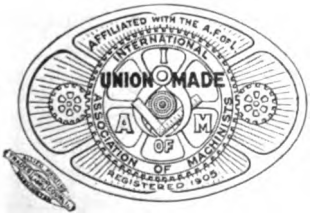
(REGISTERED.)

No matter what your dealer may tell you; there is none STRICTLY UNION without this

BLUE LABEL

BUY NO OTHER.





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GALLERY OF LABELS.

LAPEL BUTTON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THIS STAMP

ON ALL CANNED GOODS.

NON-POISONOUS.

Buy No Other.

MADE BY UNION HANDS.

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Berry Suhling Tobacco Co.

BEDFORD CITY, VA.

Staff of Life Chewing Plug
Sterling Navy
Red Raven Scrap
Federation Cut Plug

These and all other Brands are
UNION MADE
and Bear the UNION LABEL.

TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12–16 oz. and 2 x 12–8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12–14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4⅔ oz. for 10 cents.

The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material Money can Buy Produce Them.

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is NONE STRICTLY UNION Without the

BLUE LABEL

OF THE

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE LABEL

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being STRICTLY UNION MADE.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. **BUY NO OTHER.**

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

The Tobacco Worker.

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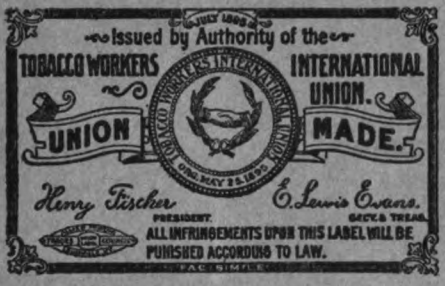
OCT 16 1905

Vol. 9. October 1905. No. 10



Official Magazine of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

ROOMS 56 AND 57
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. P. JOBSON PRINTING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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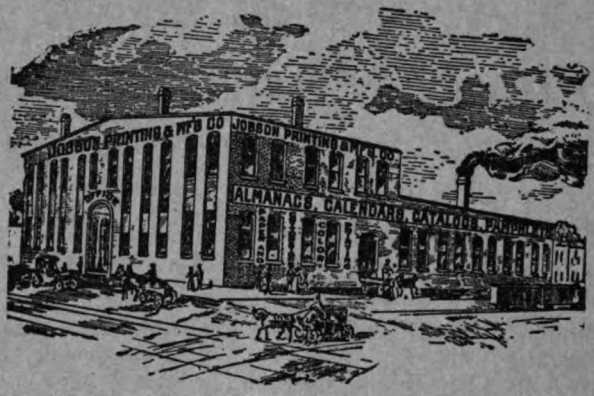

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Incorporated.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Independent, Union Factory.

WINEBERRY
B-D
DIPPER

TAGS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

The
UNION LABEL
induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands
equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

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LARUS & BRO.,
Tobacco Manufacturers,

RICHMOND, VA.

Union Factory Established 1877.

Navy, Plug, Twist and Smoking.
Cut Plug, Curly Cut, Sliced Plug, &c.

Smoking Plug.	Chewing Plug.	Cut Plug.	Granulated Smoking.
Pride of Richmond,	Larus Natural Leaf,	Uniform,	Fruits and Flowers,
Belle of New England,	Milk Maid,	Right Good,	Queen of Virginia,
Richmond Best Navy,	Base Ball.	Sensible Sliced.	Etc.
Luxury, Fair Play and Bostonian.			

Double Track Cut and Dry Smoking.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, World, Myrtle.

PLUGS

Globe, Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT	SCRAPS	GRANULATED
Hand Made	Globe Wolverine	Duke of York Mixture
CUT PLUGS	Navy Clippings	Globe Mixture
Gold Flake	Jack Pot	Hope Mixture
Blue Label	LONG CUTS	Uncle Tom
Pickaninny	Blue Label	Spot Cash
Canada Royal	Fame	Red Jacket
Navy	All Leaf	Don Juan
5 Cent	Globe	Blue Label
Navy Jack	Oronoco	King
Hope	Standard Time	Fruit Juice
Roman Mixture	Sweet Rose	Sweet Violet
Sam and John	Gold Flake	Dan Tucker
Pipe Dream	Hope	Pug
		Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers **Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.**

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

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CHEW AND SMOKE

Red Horse

Tobacco.

Old Established Tobacco Brands

INDEX

Claw Hammer — *On the Square*

Kismet — *Full Pay*

G. T. W. — CUP — *Day's Work*

Strater's Natural Leaf Plug

North Star Granulated Smoking

Rose Bud Long Cut Chew and Smoke — *North Star* Fine Cut

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of **Union Shoeworkers.**

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the Union Boot and Shoeworker 50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,

No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, · BOSTON, MASS.

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange for the fronts of the package.

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 9. November, 1905. No. 11

The Tobacco Worker.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—
By the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky. as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Advertising rates made known upon application.

UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.

THAT tyranny and exorbitant demands of labor unions, as some are pleased to term the enforced defensive and offensive struggles of organized labor, is driving capital out of business or scaring it away from investment, is a statement constantly made and an argument constantly advanced against increased wages or improved conditions of labor, or in fact, the wages and conditions now prevailing, whether high or low. It matters not whether it is the workers in trades which pay wages sufficient to support the workers and their families in accordance with decent American standards or the workers in trades which pay wages insufficient to support life at the economic point of subsistence, the same cry is raised. On the one hand, we are told that in the building trades where decent wages are paid, building operations can not be carried on because of the high cost of labor and on the other hand we are informed that in the cotton growing business, where indecent wages are paid, the cotton acreage can not be cultivated because of the high cost of labor.

Different plans and methods of operation against the trades-union movement, some of which are being strenuously prosecuted, such as the "open shop," have been devised by those who prefer that the American workman should decay rather than the immense profits of capital. Of the many plans and arguments proposed as a remedy for the protection and preservation of capital, there is none which aims more at not only the decadence of the American workman, but also American institutions and ideals than unrestricted immigration, would destroy trades-unionism and the destruction of trades-unionism to their way of reasoning is more important than the maintenance of the American standard of wages and living.

Organized labor has not always committed the wisest acts nor pursued the wisest policy, and has been at times guilty of economic mistakes, but its position on the question of immigration has been by experience and necessity demonstrated to the American workman to be in his interests and for the salvation of the American standard of wages and living. The welfare of a country and its people and capital is best promoted when there are the fewest of its working people out of employment and its workers receive the highest possible wages and enjoy the best conditions consistent with a fair return on the capital invested. Investments and the stability of profits are more secure under such conditions than those which force a large percentage of the workers into idleness. Lessening the cost of production by decreasing wages or increasing the amount of work each individual shall do is a mania with some people. They have no interest in lessening the cost of production only as it increases their dividends. The welfare of the people generally is not considered. Give the workers time to think and their practical insight and inventive genius will lessen the cost of the production of everything produced by labor along the lines and in the directions that it should be reduced and not by reducing the wages of workers or reducing the workers to idleness. Nothing is produced cheaply for which there is no demand and no sale. Almost all in-

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vestments are made profitable by the working people. The wages of workers can not be reduced without reducing their consuming ability and their uses for the things in which capital is invested. Under what some would call the most favorable conditions for capital, the cost of production, so far as labor is concerned, could be reduced beyond a point where the ability of the consumer generally to make the investment profitable would cease. That is not the point, however. The desire is for capital to control the labor cost of production and regulate its own profits.

The possibility of labor ever receiving too much for its share, excepting from the viewpoint of the investor who figures his profits rise or fall as the cost of labor decreases or increases, is not worthy of serious consideration. The workers, naturally, like everybody else, want too much, but organized labor does not and never will secure too much, nor enough. Capital will be used in other directions than production, it certainly will not coöperate with labor when labor gets too much of its share. The writer can not conceive of a labor union flourishing and compelling capital to pay higher wages than it can afford for any length of time. It is possible that if labor had undisputed control of fixing its share and, perhaps, probable with some organized bodies of workers that too much would be demanded or even taken, as is invariably the case with capital. Such a course would be too foolish to last longer than required to learn its mistake, for labor, no matter how long ignorant it may be, could not fail to realize that capital would not work for nothing any more than labor would. There naturally will be a difference of opinion as to what is too much. Such a course would speedily bring labor to its senses and there would be a reasonable adjustment.

The welfare of a country and its people, industries and capital must in the end be measured by the welfare of its working people. Unrestricted immigration menaces the welfare of the working people and hence the welfare of a country and its people and will never be successful as a destroyer of organized labor, although it would lower the American standard of wages and living. It compels organization of labor instead of destroying it. The more men there are out of employment and the fewer the jobs to be had the worse conditions will grow. The man out of employment with no other means of sustaining himself must in the end use every conceivable means to procure it. A large percentage of our working people unemployed means too low wages for the employed with wages and conditions tending downward to the level that the most needy and desperate of the unemployed will accept. The average sturdy American workingman citizen would starve or rob in preference to working for the wages or under the conditions some immigrants accept. All attempts to supplant the American standard of wages and living with the conditions and standards of the southern European, the Russian or Coolie labor will never succeed in destroying or breaking the power of the trades-union movement. Whatever the weaknesses or mistakes of organized labor may be the American people are not willing to exchange them for the evils, conditions and standards of the meanest and lowest class of labor on the earth. There is no labor problem so menacing to the welfare of the workers as unrestricted immigration. It solves no labor problem, but introduces more acute and many new ones.—*Shoemakers' Journal.*

Origin of the Briar Pipe.

So-called briar pipes are not made of briar at all, but from the root of a particular kind of heather, called in French bruyere, which grows on the hillsides of the Tuscan Alps in North Italy and on the mountains of Corsica.

English tradesmen, finding the correct word bruyere somewhat difficult for the English tongue to pronounce, reduced it to briar, and in this way the corruption crept in and was established by popular usage.

Originally Swiss peasants made snuff boxes of this wood, and when snuff taking became unfashionable the peasants turned their attention to making pipes from the root and found a ready market for them.—*Mechanic.*

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CANADA FOUNDRY COMPANY DROPS ITS CASE.

THE long-drawn-out legal battle between the Canada Foundry Company, of Toronto, and the Molders' Union has ended at last in favor of the strikers. After being over two years in the courts and being defeated at every point, the company has served notice that it drops the action, and, as a result, will have to pay all the costs. The case could have been settled months ago, as the company offered to pay a large sum to the strikers if they were allowed to drop the case, but the men refused to take less than their full costs, as they felt they had all along been in the right, and they have been justified by the results.

The case has been one of intense interest and importance to union men every where, as it involved a good many points that arise every day in the conduct of a strike, and the wisdom displayed by those having the strike in charge is amply evidenced by the fact that the company, with all the wealth at its command, found itself unable to prove any thing against the men, and was forced to discontinue.

The facts of the strike are still fresh in the memories of workmen. The molders asked better pay and the company refused their request. After efforts had been made to settle their differences with the company, the latter imported a number of Old Country molders to take the places of the strikers. Upon learning the facts of the case the imported molders refused to work, and in many cases were assisted to return to their homes. The company rushed into law, secured an *ex parte* injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with their employës or inducing them to leave their employment, or from picketing, and from many other things too numerous to mention. The strikers were examined on oath at interminable length, but without availing the company any. Finally, the bright idea occurred to the company to send out decoys from the foundry to learn what the strikers were doing. Two men accordingly sought out the strikers, stated they had left the company and asked financial assistance to get to their homes. The assistance was given, the men departed, but returned and made affidavits disclosing all they had learned and all that had happened. The company immediately moved for an order to commit some of the strikers to jail for breach of the injunction that had been obtained. Before this motion could be heard and to checkmate it, the strikers moved to send the decoys to jail for asking them to break the injunction. This latter motion was heard first by Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, who, as expected, dismissed it, on the ground that the strikers had not broken the injunction in sending the decoys away. This judgment settled the case against the strikers and the motion to jail them was accordingly dismissed when it came up. Chancellor Sir John Boyd, commenting very severely upon the methods of the company in the circumstances and condemning the use of detectives and decoys in civil cases. This victory for the men achieved, they then laid a charge against the decoys of obtaining money under false pretenses from the strikers. The charge was proved, the men convicted and the money that had been advanced to them was returned to the strikers by the company.

The result is highly gratifying to union men every where and proves that union men are better respecters of the law than some biased people would incline to admit. The lesson has been a costly one to the Canada Foundry Company and it will no doubt hesitate a long time before meddling with the law courts to settle its alleged grievances.—*J. H. Barnett, in Iron Moulders' Journal.*

The English people were taught the cultivation of hops by a native of Artois, who, in 1524, introduced them into that country, but the physicians represented them as unwholesome, and Parliament was petitioned against hops as being a "wicked weed." In 1528 their use was prohibited under severe penalties Henry VIII appears to have been prejudiced against hops, for in a manuscript dated Eltham, January, 1530, occurs an injunction to his brewer "not to put hops or brimstone" into the ale. In the year 1552 the term "hop grounds" first occurs in our laws.

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THE LABOR LEADER—A PREACHER'S TRIBUTE.

By Charles Stelzle.

"It opens the eyes to come into personal contact with the leaders of labor. It robs one forever of the vision of the labor leader which pictures a hulking bully, thick-necked, hard-fisted, arrogant, preferring a fight to a job—an agitator." So wrote my friend, the Rev. Warren H. Wilson, who for a year has been the fraternal delegate in the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, representing the Presbyterian ministers of that city.

"The members of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn are not trouble-makers, neither are they bullies. They are a cordially fraternal company of thinking men, among whom, aside from the other considerations, it is for a thinking man an honor to be numbered. From the writer's first appointment as a freternal delegate to the Central Labor Union, he was met with intelligent and thoughtful cordiality. The labor men welcomed the appointment, and one after the other, although it was a new departure, they assented to it; until in a meeting of the Union it was greeted with a surprising unamity and emphasis.

"The meetings of the Union have been to me experiences of surpassing interest. They open up a new world to a Christian minister. The more is the pity that it is a world from which a Christian minister should be shut out. Here are discussed matters of vital interest to the poor of this borough, and those of meager means, the very people for whom the Master had the most direct message, and with a finely intelligent grasp of principles, mutual forbearance and sincere brotherliness. The word "brother" as a term of address lives here with the full force of John Wesley's days. So far as one can observe, the leaders of labor in Brooklyn are religiously trained men, more than a majority of them members of churches. They appreciate, too, an essential agreement in the fundamentals underlying the faiths of the various churches of this city. And they conceive that their Union, being a purely advisory body, a forum of discussion of interests common to those who toil with their hands, is an agency for the carrying out of a religious purpose.

"That is, they believe that the war on the sweatshop, the crusade against child labor, and the agitation for a better place for the laboring woman, are interests which are, or should be, high in the esteem of religious people. They believe, too, that the increase of wages will introduce into a multitude of homes in Brooklyn the possibilities of religion and of righteousness. They believe that the shortening of hours in trades like that of the bakers, who to-day toil for eleven hours or twelve in overheated quarters, who recently in many cases had to sleep by the side of their ovens, will tend to the restoration of these men to their families and will be the beginning of religious and moral life for a multitude of persons.

"I am frank to say that in these things I agree with them."

Union Shop the Open Shop.

Certain employers have claimed to recognize the right of labor to organize, have expressed their approval of unions, and have at the same time contended for the open shop. That the open shop would mean the disruption of the union, is generally conceded. If these employers approve of unions why don't they approve of the union shop? Do you suppose for an instant that these employers want the so-called open shop because of their love for the non-unionist! Don't you know that the real reason for their wanting to establish the open shop is that it may prove an entering wedge for the complete disruptiou of the union. The non-union shop, erroneously called the open shop, is closed to union men. The union shop, erroneously called the closed shop, is open to all men—for the union is open to all competent workmen and is willing and anxious to take them in. The only condition the union imposes is that those who come in shall bear their part in keeping up decent conditions. The employer who says he believes in unions, and at the same time advocates the open (or non-union) shop, is either a fool or a prevaricator.—*Ex.*

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EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY TESTS PROVE SUCCESSFUL.

INTERESTING facts are being constantly demonstrated relative to the economic advantage resulting from the movement to reduce the hours of labor to eight per day. It is clearly shown that there has been neither diminution in the quantity produced, nor has the quality of work deteriorated by reason of the shorter workday.

A Berlin (Germany) publication, the *Hilfee*, has recently had a symposium of articles contributed by persons qualified to discuss the question from the standpoint of the employer.

It is shown that in 1894 the working time of about forty-three thousand men employed in the English government works was reduced to 48 hours per week, the war department contributing nearly 20,000 men, specially employed by it at Woolwich, the shorter work time aggregating five and three-quarter hours weekly. After more than ten years of this experiment the official report is now made.

. . . . . .

Some years ago the French government enacted a law, which goes into operation January 2, 1906, by which the nine hour day limit for men working under ground is prescribed. The time is counted from the descent of the last man into the shift until the arrival of the first one upon the surface. On and after January 2, 1908, the time will be eight and one-half hours, and after January 2, 1910, eight hours will constitute a day's work. This rule will be absolute. Exceptions will be allowed only after a public investigation has been had to demonstrate its necessity.

In connection herewith it is interesting to note that the contractors employing workmen and performing work for the federal government of the United States are governed by the eight-hour law. By reason of the peculiar interpretation given it by several attorney-generals, this law does not extend to the private shipyards.

However, the building of the two great battleships, the Connecticut and the Louisiana, bear out labor's contention, despite the protest of a number of manufacturers who claimed that the eight-hour day would endanger industry, is uneconomical, and would raise the cost of production. The Connecticut was built by the United States federal government at its navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., its sister battleship, the Louisiana being built by private contractors at their shipyards at Newport News, Va.

The construction of these two ships has demonstrated the wisdom and economy and advantage of the eight-hour day. Upon the privately built ship, the Louisiana, the workday was ten hours; on the Connecticut, built in the government navy yard, the hour limit was eight. The official report shows that after 528 days, 54.5 per cent of the hull of the Louisiana work was accomplished, while the Connecticut showed 53.59 per cent after 570 days. The material wrought in the Louisiana shops weighed 12,216,154 pounds, and the aggregate working time amounted to 2,413,888 hours. The corresponding figures for the Connecticut work were 11,391,040 and 1,808,240, During the ten-hour day 50 608 pounds were consequently wrought in one day, and almost just as much, or 50,396 pounds, under the eight-hour limit.

The above facts, absolutely demonstrated beyond question, is another commentary upon the "wise" action of the last House Committee on Labor in propounding its unanswerable questions to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Time and circumstances will only more clearly show how logical, economic, and advantageous is the demand of organized labor for the general establishment and enforcement of the eight-hour workday among all the toilers of our country.—*Samuel Gompers in Federationist.*

The other day a little boy entered a tobacconist's shop, and, approaching the counter, asked, in a squeaky voice: "Please, sir, father wants to know if it is true that there is such a thing as a tobacco trust?"

"Yes, my lad, there is," replied the man.

"Well, father would like to be trusted with two ounces."

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The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.
Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
3rd and Main Sts., · · Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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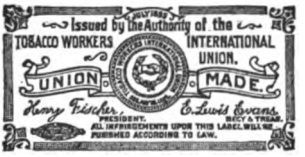
See that This Label



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether Plug, Package or Twist. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

CHARTER and outfit has just been sent to La Crosse, Wisconsin. While starting out with a small membership, the future is full of promise. The factory just starting and organized has behind it plenty of capital and push; two very essential factors in the success of any business, and especially in opening up a tobacco factory in the face of the opposition and competition that obtains in the trade at the present day.

THE cigarette makers of Boston, Mass., have again taken up the Union banner, having been organized under charter No. 120. This is the third attempt at the thorough organization of the cigarette makers in Boston, the past failures have not been without their object lessons, as the conditions resulting after the disbanding of the unions in the past have been worse each time. An adage says: "The third effort bears the charm of success." We sincerely hope it will be so in this case, as conditions in this branch of the trade in Boston is badly in need of influence for good.

FOR a great number of years the S. F. Hess Tobacco Company, of Rochester, N. Y., have been on the unfair list, having had trouble with the cigarmakers in their cigar factory, refusing to recognize the Union. We are pleased to be able to report that the negotiations recently opened have resulted in a favorable decision by the firm, and now both the cigar and tobacco factory have been organized, and their products are now being put on the market with the Blue Label attached. Mr. John Whalen, of Local No. 23, T. W. I. U., has been largely instrumental in bringing this happy ending of a dispute of long standing, he having had this end in view for some time. The result of the negotiations will be profitable to both the Hess Tobacco Company and the C. M. I. U. and the T. W. I. U., placing as it does one more factory on the Union's side of the question.

A COMMUNICATION.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 30, 1905.

MR. E. LEWIS EVANS, Sec'y,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir and Brother: It gives me great pleasure to say that Local Union No. 87 is heartily in favor of resolution as offered by Local Union No. 16, for we appreciate the efficient manner and the high plane on which you and Brother Fischer have conducted the affairs of the International office. You both are a credit to the organization, and have done good work toward the uplifting of the tobacco workers in the United States and Canada, for this you are certainly entitled to a better salary, and it will be our pleasure to give you an unanimous vote for the amendment and trust that the other Locals will do likewise.

With best wishes I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
H. L. HUBBARD,
Fin. Sec'y Local No. 87.

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Increase of Child Labor.

Child labor is increasing in the United States despite the opposition to it from trades and labor unions and various humanitarian organizations. This fact is made clear from data lately compiled by the census bureau.

The agricultural and mining sections of the South and West rather than the manufacturing East lead in its employment. A comparison by states shows that, according to the 1900 enumeration, the percentage of male children under twelve years of age gainfully employed is highest in Alabama, 27.2 per cent, and lowest in Massachusetts, 0.5 per cent. The percentage is high in almost all the Southern States and higher in most of the states of the agricultural and mining West than in the manufacturing states of the East.

The proportion of male children between ten and fifteen years engaged in gainful work grew from 24.4 per cent in 1880 to 26 1 per cent in 1900, and the proportion of female children from 9 per cent in 1880 to 10.2 per cent in 1900. The total number of children at work from ten to fifteen in 1880 was 1,118,356, or 16.8 per cent of all the children of these ages in the country. In 1900 t e number had reached 1,750,178, or 18.2 per cent of the total number. Of the 1,750,178, 1,264,411 were males and 485,-767 females.

Borden Raises Wages.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Oct. 18.—M. C. D. Borden today notified the 2,500 operatives of the Iron Works Mills, owned by him, that their wages would be restored to the figures prevailing before the 12½ per cent cut of 1905. Mr. Borden did not cut wages in July, 1904, with the other manufacturers, and his operatives did not strike with the others. When the great strike was settled in April, 1905, and the cut was accepted, Mr. Borden announced a reduction in his mills. He is independent of the Manufacturer's Association.

Mike—Sure, th' doctor said Oi had "tobaccy heart."

Pat—Ye're safe, thin, Mike. If ut's annything loike th' tobaccy ye smoke ut's strong enough to shtand annything.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov 9, 1905.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—The International Union is just in receipt of the following circular from the office of the American Federation of Labor which, it will be seen, levies an assessment upon all affiliated unions for the benefit of the members of the International Typographical Union in their struggle to establish the EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY in their trade in all printing establishments.

The Printers are putting up a noble fight, and it is our duty to render such assistance as we can.

In view of this, and in view of the fact that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has levied this small assessment upon all members of affiliated unions, we should pay the assessment as soon after the receipt of this notice as possible, and lend assistance to the printers as quickly as possible.

WASHINGTON, D C., Nov. 3, 1905.

To all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS—The International Typographical Union has been compelled to make its fight for the establishment of the EIGHT-HOUR DAY fully four months in advance of the time contemplated. This was due to the plan of the Employing Printers' Association, which undertook to make war upon several local unions, hoping to defeat the International Typographical Union by these tactics. A large number of establishments have already yielded the eight-hour day, but there are thousands of printers still on strike, and it may be necessary for them to continue so for a considerable time. An assessment has been levied upon its membership by the International Typographical Union, and another in addition has just been enforced. This strike involves an immense expenditure of money, because of the continent-wide contest and the large number involved.

At the San Francisco Convention the American Federation of Labor, true to its policy, pledged full sympathy and assistance, both moral and financial, to the International Typographical Union in its effort to enforce the EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY. The Executive Council, conscious of the unanimous sentiment of the men of our movement, has decided to carry into effect the expressed, as well as the unexpressed, wish of our fellow unionists to render the International Typographical Union every support within its power.

Therefore, the Executive Council, in compliance with Article X of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, has decided and hereby notifies you that it has levied an assessment upon all affiliated organizations.

The International Typographical Union is doing its full share, not only in making the contest for the EIGHT-HOUR DAY, but in the assessment of its members, so that success may come to them in the movement.

The officers feel, however, that the members of the trade union movement desire and intend something more than mere expressions of sympathy, and have therefore applied to the A. F. of L. for such financial assistance which we all propose to render as already stated herein.

It is urged that all organizations which are in a position to do so will forward at once the assessment levied. Those which may not be in so fortunate a position will do so at the earliest possible moment. If it be inconvenient to transmit the assessment at once it might be found convenient to send it in two installments, one following as closely as possible the other.

It might not be amiss to call attention to the fact that the three cent assessment levied by the San Francisco Convention secured for the Textile Workers of Fall River not only an honorable adjustment of their strike, but an increase of 9 per cent in their wages just now, and we feel that as prompt compliance as possible in the payment of this present assessment levied will materially help the International Typographical Union to victoriously enforce the EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

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ARTICLE X OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, *President.*
FRANK MORRISON, *Secretary.*

In view of the above you are advised that a five-cent assessment has been levied on all members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, taking effect on the 10th day of November, and collectable not later than the 9th day of December, 1905.

Financial Secretaries are requested to begin the collection of this assessment at once, so that no delay will be occasioned in sending the amount to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

Financial Secretaries upon receipt of this notice will apply to the International office for five-cent International Assessment stamps, ordering enough for one for each member.

Financial Secretaries and Shop Collectors will give each member a five cent stamp, properly canceled, when a member pays his or her assessment.

Financial Secretaries will enter this assessment on their duplicating sheets in the same way as they do other payments of members, putting this assessment in the column for International Assessments, opposite the member's name paying it, if the column for International Assessment is used for the regular 25 cent assessment the entry for this special assessment should be made in the last column of the sheet usually used for "Remarks." Under all circumstances this special assessment must be kept separate and apart from all other entries.

It must be remembered that Local Unions do not receive one-third (⅓) of this special assessment, the total amount, 5 cents paid by each member, must be forwarded to the International office, from there it is sent to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

JUST PARAGRAPHS.

To run an ocean liner from New York to Liverpool costs $50,000.

Don't put it off. "Procrastination is the thief of time"—and of good intentions.

Faith is the means by which you appreciate the universal redemption to be your personal salvation from sin.

London has increased during the year 1904 by 374 new streets, with a total length of over seventy four miles, and 23,269 new houses were built.

The biggest cannon ball ever made weighed 2,600 pounds, and was manufactured at the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, for Russia. The gun to fire it is naturally also the largest in the world. It is at Cronstadt. Each shot fired from it costs $1,500.

In savings bank deposits this country leads the world. Our deposits amounted at the beginning of this year to $3,060,176,611. That sum outran German savings by $786,000,000, and the German savings outran any thing in Europe by $1,600,000 But in the amount of savings per inhabitant Great Britain stands at $22.82, Germany at $39.98 and the United States at $37.38.

A cubic foot of earth weighs about five and a half times as much as a cubic foot of water. A cubic mile of earth then weighs 25,649,300,000 tons. The volume of the earth is 250,880,000,000 cubic miles. The weight of the earth without its atmosphere is 6,666,250 000,000,000,000,000 tons, If we add this to the weight of the atmosphere we get a grand total of 6,666,255,819,600,000,000,000 tons.

More than 22,000 tons of copper have been exported to China from America this year. The unusual quantity has excited attention, and inquiries of the trade have elicited two explanations. One is that a new coinage is necessary in China, because the old has been gradually melted down for the manufacture of cartridges. The other is that the process of smelting the metal is so imperfect that the smelted copper contains small quantities of gold, and this the astute Chinese contrive to extract. Vast quantities of copper disappear constantly in China from one cause or another.

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HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,

Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 23, 1905.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—We, the members of the International Canvassing Board, elected by our own respective Local Unions, to canvass the votes of the membership in the election of the International Executive Board, respectfully submit the following report:

The members of the Canvassing Board went into session at 8 a. m., November 15, 1905, at the office of the International Union.

The Board was organized as follows: Bro. William Clark was elected Judge, and Bros. Frank Wessels and John J. Koslakowiez were elected as Tellers. We found the ballots well cared for, having been locked up in one of the office safes We immediately proceeded with our task of counting the ballots, with the following results:

	Candidate for	Votes Received.	Majority.
Henry Fischer	International President	4,657	46,57
E. Lewis Evans	" Secretary-Treasurer	4,143	3,599
S. Mazerat	" " "	544	.....
A. McAndrews	" 1st Vice President	3,336	2,574
Charles P. Alder	" " "	690	.....
James Hardy	" " "	372	.....
John Hagedorn	" 2d "	3,129	1,584
John J. Carney	" " "	1,545	.....
W. R. Walden	" 3d "	4,520	4,520
Charles Lavoie	" 4th "	4,133	3,629
Basil Pierce	" " "	504	.....
Robert H. Fox	" 5th "	3,449	2,233
Leonard J. Webers	" " "	541	.....
Silas Detrick	" " "	675	.....
Rudolph Miller	" 6th "	1,645	.....
John Ruckert, Jr	" " "	1,881	.....
James Ogilvie	" " "	317	.....
I. Messmer	" " "	839	....

The following candidates having received a clear majority over their opponents, we therefore declare them to be elected to the respective offices of the International Executive Board for the ensuing term:

International President—Henry Fischer.
International First Vice-President—A. McAndrews.
International Second Vice-President—John Hagedorn.
International Third Vice-President—W. R. Walden.
International Fourth Vice-President—Charles Lavoie.
International Fifth Vice-President—Robert H. Fox.
International Secretary-Treasurer—E. Lewis Evans.

It will be seen from the count of the ballots that in the case of the Sixth Vice-President no election has resulted, none of the candidates having received a majoriy over the others. We therefore declare it to be necessary to have a second ballot for the election of a Sixth Vice-President. According to Section 17 of the Constitution, all candidates but the two polling the highest vote shall be dropped and another ballot taken on the two remaining candidates.

Attention is called to the fact that there appears a difference in the totals of the voted ballots for the respective candidates by the different Local Unions. This is

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COMPILATION SHEET

Containing the totals of the tally sheets of each Local Union and showing the total vote of each Local Union for each candidate, and also showing vote each candidate received from all Local Unions and the members at large, together with vote of Local Unions upon Resolution offered by Local Union No. 16.

No. of Local Union Voting	International President	International Secretary-Treasurer		International 1st Vice-President			International 2d Vice-President		International 3d Vice-President	International 4th Vice-President		International 5th Vice-President			International 6th Vice-President				Resolution offered by Union No. 16		Scattering Ballots	Total Number of Voted Ballots Returned
	Henry Fischer	E. Lewis Evans	S. J. Mazerat	Anthony McAndrews	Chas. Alder	James Hardy	John Hagedorn	John J. Carney	W. R. Walden	Chas. Lavoie	Basil Pierce	Robert Fox	Leonard J Webers	Silas Detrick	R. Miller	John Ruckert	Jas. Ogilvie	I. Messmer	Affirmative	Negative		
1	76	75	1	68	1	7	61	15	75	73	3	1	75	.....	4	21	39	12	71	4	.....	76
2	317	294	28	302	14	6	320	2	317	303	17	284	29	8	254	49	8	11	345	.....	.....	322
11	279	279	.....	279	.....	.....	279	.....	279	279	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	279
12	399	399	.....	399	.....	.....	399	.....	399	399	.....	398	.....	.....	44	354	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	399
13	803	622	192	193	547	78	186	633	751	691	117	673	116	19	151	185	45	433	27	38	.....	823
16	224	212	34	75	12	165	138	88	209	142	78	62	116	51	60	21	6	151	300	1	2	253
18	25	25	.....	23	1	1	23	2	25	20	5	19	4	2	7	4	.....	14	25	.....	.....	25
19	28	22	7	16	3	10	8	20	26	18	11	3	26	.....	1	1	1	26	.....	30	.. ..	29
22	64	64	.....	64	.....	.....	44	20	64	64	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	64
23	25	23	2	21	2	.....	23	1	25	17	7	10	11	2	13	9	.....	1	23	.....	.....	25
24	56	42	14	38	13	5	11	45	53	53	2	10	5	41	41	1	3	10	.....	18	.....	56
25	244	244	.....	244	.....	.....	244	.....	244	242	2	244	.....	.....	110	134	.....	.....	241	.....	.....	244
29	83	79	4	80	2	1	78	5	81	82	1	79	2	2	29	52	.....	2	.....	53	1	83
37	83	64	19	80	3	.....	9	74	82	78	5	.....	.....	83	43	21	6	13	11	.....	.....	83
38	14	14	.....	.....	14	....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14
40	324	323	.....	324	.....	.....	324	.....	326	324	.....	324	.....	.....	15	309	.....	.....	325	1	.....	326
41	21	21	.....	14	4	3	10	11	21	4	17	15	2	4	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
44	153	2	151	153	.....	.....	.....	153	153	153	.....	.....	.....	153	83	70	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	153
45	71	[illegible]	66	67	2	.....	69	1	69	67	3	1	2	67	.....	70	.....	.....	70	1	1	71
48	173	[illegible]	1	169	2	2	7	166	169	172	1	24	21	129	.....	.....	173	.....	172	.....	.....	173
58	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....	[illegible]	.....	29	29	.....	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	29

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66	34	31	3	13	8	11	28	6	32	25	9	28	6	.....	21	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	34
67	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
69	20	20	.....	12	4	4	16	3	19	14	5	16	3	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3	21
70	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
71	24	13	11	1	23	.....	2	22	22	20	4	10	12	2	.....	1	23	.....	7	10	.....	24
72	84	78	7	31	1	52	42	41	75	11	73	78	2	3	75	1	.....	9	136	.....	.....	85
74	13	13	.....	13	.....	.....	12	1	13	12	1	3	2	8	1	3	1	8	2	11	.....	13
75	5	5	.....	4	.....	1	2	3	5	3	2	1	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
81	16	16	.....	14	2	....	8	8	16	16	.....	11	5	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	16
83	32	31	1	32	.....	.....	31	.....	32	31	.....	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	32
84	20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	18	2	20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	....	20
85	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10
86	16	16	.....	16	.....	.....	7	9	14	16	.....	5	5	6	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
87	137	137	.....	137	.....	.....	137	.....	137	137	.....	136	1	.....	2	135	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	137
91	54	54	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	54	54	54	.....	54	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	54
92	32	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32	3	.....	32	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	33	....	....	32
94	21	21	.....	21	.....	.....	15	6	21	20	.....	2	.....	19	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	21
97	30	30	.....	30	.....	.....	30	..	30	30	.....	30	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30
98	259	249	1	255	1	.....	257	1	257	241	1	256	2	.....	258	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	259
100	16	16	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	16	.....	.....	16	....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
101	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	7
102	23	23	.....	22	1	.....	22	1	23	23	.....	21	1	1	23	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	23
103	15	15	.....	15	....	....	.....	15	15	15		.....	15	.	15	.....	.....	.....	5	12	.....	15
108	75	75	.....	72	2	1	72	3	65	73	2	72	2	1	64	6	3	2	75	.....	.....	75
110	10	10	.....	3	2	5	7	2	10	5	5	6	2	2	.....	1	1	8	10	.....	.....	10
*112	.....	.....	.....	...	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....		... ..		.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	7	7	.	7	.....	....	7	.....	6	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	7	.....	7	.....	7
117	19	19	.....	19	.....	.....	19		19	.....	19	19	.....	....	.....	19	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	19
*118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	2	6	8	.....	.....	8	.. ..	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
120	18	18	.....	18	.. ..	.....	18	.....	18	16	....	18	.....	.....	18	.....	....	.....	18	.....	. . ..	18
M.A.L.	95	93	2	52	24	20	37	59	95	36	60	33	56	6	55	7	2	32	92	14	.....	96
Totals	4,657	4,143	544	3,636	690	372	3,129	1,545	4,520	4,133	504	3,449	541	675	1,645	1,881	317	839	2,926	521	7	4,718

*No vote returned.

WILLIAM CLARKE, Judge,
FRANK WESSELS, Teller,
JOHN J. KOSLAKOWIEZ, Teller,
International Canvassing Board.

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explained by the fact that some of the members of Local Unions failed to vote for some of the candidates on the ballot, we only counting the vote given to the candidates as marked on the ballot. We considered an explanation due to the members, hence our reference to it.

We have also counted the vote of the Local Unions as returned on the resolution offered by Local Union No. 16, to increase the salaries of the International President and Secretary-Treasurer, the result of which count is as follows:

Affirmative	2,926
Negative	521
Majority	2,405

We therefore declare that the resolution offered by Local Union No. 16 is adopted, as shown by the vote of the membership of the different Local Unions.

We, the undersigned committee, certify to the correctness of this report.

WM. CLARKE, Judge,
FRANK WESSELS, Teller,
JNO. J. KOSLAKOWIEZ, Teller.

State of Kentucky, County of Jefferson:

I, William W. Thum, notary public Jefferson county, Ky., certify that William Clarke, Frank Wessels and J. J. Koslakowiez personally appeared before me and acknowledged the foregoing signatures respectfully, to be their respective act and deed, and having been duly sworn by me, did make oath that the foregoing statement in writing, together with attached table of compilation, were true and correct, and, further, that they were respectively (Clarke) judge and (Wessels) teller and (Koslakowiez) teller as aforesaid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this

[SEAL] November 23, 1905.

My commission expires January 15, 1908.

WM. W. THUM, Notary Public, Jefferson Co., Ky.

The Hatters Win.

The United Hatters of North America were victorious in their suit against C. H. Merritt & Son, a Danbury non-union hat firm, and the latter must now account to the union for all the profits it derived by using counterfeits of the hatters' union label upon its goods. It is also restrained permanently from using any more of the counterfeit labels. The decision in the case was handed down in the superior court at Bridgeport, Conn., by Judge Milton A. Shumway. The action was brought by Martin Lawlor of Bethel, Secretary of the United Hatters of North America, and, with a few exceptions all the claims of the complainant were found to be true. The judge decided that C. H. Merritt & Son will have to pay to the union all the profits it has made through the use of the counterfeit labels, which were first adopted by the firm March 15, 1904. The exact amount of profits can only be estimated, but it is thought to be several thousand dollars.

New Asbestos Pipe.

An inventor who lives in Orange, N. J., has invented a new kind of tobacco pipe. The stem and bowl are made of asbestos, either by rolling together asbestos paper or thin strips of asbestos forming a tube of the right thickness and dimensions for the bowl of the pipe, hollow at both ends. One end is filled in by strips of asbestos so cut and fitted as to occupy the opening. The stem is prepared in the same manner and is fitted with a mouthpiece. The strips of asbestos forming these tubes are coated with a paste composed of condensed milk and plaster of paris. In order to burn out the paste the pipe is baked. The inventor states that any color from light brown to ebony can be obtained by varying the heat.—*Scientific American.*

[John Wallace, a former member of the Salamander Association, and now "outside" man for the R. A. Keasby Co, has a patent covering the same dated some five years ago.]—*Mechanic.*

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SOLD TO THE TRUST.

Michigan Tobacco Co. Gives Up the Ghost—Was Managed by a Former Employe of the American Tobacco Company.

Another of Detroit's big tobacco industries has been absorbed by the trust.

It has become known that the Michigan Tobacco Co. has sold out to the American Tobacco Co. and that the factory at 316 River Street would be closed.

"We sold out the business on satisfactory terms," said President George H. Russell.

"The deal is completed and what the new owners will do with the plant is more than I know."

A few days ago the employës received notice of the company's demise. At the factory it was said that the present company would turn over the property about October 2.

What is taken as a significant fact is that Joseph McNulty, who six months ago succeeded John A. Gerow as general manager, came to Detroit direct from the American Tobacco Co. The sale of the business of the Michigan Tobacco Co. to the trust so soon after the trust's former employë became connected with the local company is taken as evidence that the step was planned ahead by the American Tobacco Co.

The Michigan Tobacco Co. was organized less than three years ago. It manufactured smoking and chewing tobacco and employed about 100 persons.

It is understood that the sale to the trust will mean a total loss of the industry as far as Detroit is concerned. Supt. McNulty is in New York, and it is said the factory is to be dismantled and the machinery shipped east.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Heat and Color.

An interesting experiment recently made proves conclusively that for the sake of coolness only white should be worn in hot weather.

The physician spread out in an intense sunshine a large piece of white cloth, another of dark yellow, another of light green, another of dark green, another of blue and another of black.

Then, with the help of six thermometers, he made the following table of the various heats which each color received from the sunlight.

White	100 degrees
Dark yellow	140 degrees
Light green	155 degrees
Dark green	168 degrees
Blue	198 degrees
Black	208 degrees

Thus the physician proved that, in August, the man in white is a little less than twice as cool as the man in blue, and a little more than twice as cool as the man in black.

Anent the 8-Hour Day.

Luke Grant, a Chicago labor writer, says: "The contest between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetae for the eight-hour day for book and job printers, which the union demands shall be inaugurated on January 1, 1906, has had the effect of making some people execute wonderful verbal contortions in their endeavors to show that the demand of the laborer for an eight-hour day is usurpation of the divine right of man to work as many hours as he pleases, and that eight-hour laws are unconstitutional. But the movement goes steadily forward and the shorter work day is fast becoming universal.

"That the shorter work day is conducive to better health, longevity and better workmanship are facts that will be substantiated by any employer and physician of repute. That it is conducive to better morals is not to be disputed. It gives the workman more of an opportunity for social intercourse with his family, and if such association does not improve the man he is past consideration. The opponents of the eight-hour day will doubtless admit all this, but their cry is based upon a different foundation, as it has been demonstrated that better wages goes with the shorter work day."

Wisdom waits until it sees the end before it complains, then there is no reason for complaint.

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THE BLOCKHEAD.

ONCE upon a time there was a blockhead.

For a long time he lived happy and content, until at last a report reached him that everybody considered him a brainless fool.

This aroused the blockhead and made him sorrowful. He considered what would be the best way to confute this statement.

Suddenly an idea burst upon his wretched mind, and without delay he put it into execution.

One day an acquaintance encountered him in the street and began to praise a celebrated painter.

"Good God!" cried the blockhead, "do you not know that this man's works have long since been banished to the lumber room? You must be aware of the fact. You are far behindhand in culture?"

The friend was alarmed and immediately concurred with the blockhead's opinion.

"That is a clever book that I have read today!" said another of his acquaintances to him.

"God have mercy!" cried the blockhead. "Are you not ashamed to say so? That book is utterly worthless; there can only be one idea concerning it, and did you not know that? Oh, culture has left you far behind."

And this acquaintance also was alarmed and he agreed with the blockhead.

"What a splendid fellow my friend N—— N—— is," said a third acquaintance to the blockhead. "He is truly a noble man."

"Good heavens!" shrieked the blockhead. "N—— N—— is a notorious scamp. He has already plundered all his relations. Who does not know that? You are sadly wanting in culture."

And the third acquaintance was also alarmed and instantly accepted the blockhead's opinion. Whatever was praised in the blockhead's presence he had always the same answer. And in every case he added reproachfully, "And you still believe that authority?"

"A spiteful, venomous man." That was how the blockhead was now known among his acquaintances. "But what a head!"

"And what language!" added others. "What talent!"

And the end of it was, the editor of a newspaper entrusted the blockhead with the writing of the critiques in his journal.

The blockhead criticised everything and everyone, in his well-known style and with his customary abuse.

And now he, the former enemy of every authority, is himself an authority, and the rising generation show him respect and tremble before him.

And how can the poor youths do otherwise? Certainly, to show him respect is an astonishing notion; but woe to you if you would take his measure, or try to make him appear as he really was, you would immediately be criticised without mercy.

Blockheads have a brilliant life amongst cowards.—*New York Journal.*

[This fellow is known in the labor world as a "knocker," and is considered a "wise man" in some locals that havn't got all the intelligence that the law allows.—*Exchange.*

An officious little country station master recently discovered a gentleman enjoying a cigar in a compartment not reserved for smokers.

The traveler wore a top hat, and the little station master approached him in all humility.

"You should not smoke, sir," he began.

"Indeed!" ejaculated the traveler. "That is what my friends say."

"You misunderstood me, sir," returned the station master. "You must not smoke."

"So my doctor tells me," responded the other.

"The station master was rapidly losing his temper, and, assuming the most severe attitude he could command, roared: "But it's against the regulations and you shan't smoke, sir!"

"Dear me!" exclaimed the unmoved offender in grave tones. "That's my wife to a tee."

The total number of passengers carried by electric lines each year in the United States is 5,836,000,000.

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PROFESSOR WYCKOFF ON TRADE UNIONS.

THIS noted sociologist, now a member of the Princeton faculty, who tramped about the country some years ago, working as a manual laborer, in order to study the labor problem from the side of the workingman, recently delivered an address upon strikes before a New York branch of the Y. M. C. A., in which he showed how much nearer he has gotten to the core of the question than those college teachers who deal with it academically.

He said in part:

"The one salient fact of modern industry is the concentration of capital. One per cent of the families of this country own and control more of the capital that is used in the industrial work of the country than the remaining 99 per cent. As a natural result, there has come about a social cleavage in industrial society, one class owning and controlling the instruments of production, the other class merely selling its labor, whether mental or manual, skilled or unskilled, for competitive wages.

"These facts made the organization of labor a primary necessity of modern labor. No one familiar with the industrial history of the past century can deny that organization is not only the right, but the necessity of modern labor.

"The strike is often the only means available for correcting intolerable conditions, as to the simplest sanitary safeguards; for instance, I have worked sixteen hours a day for $8 a month and my keep, such as it was. I often felt like striking, but I could not, for I was unorganized."

Labor Peace in Canada.

Compared with the preceding year there was a large decrease in the number and magnitude of trade disputes in Canada during 1904. In all there were 103 strikes and lockouts in the past year as compared with 160 in 1903 and 123 in 1902. There were approximately 15,665 persons involved, directly or indirectly, in industrial disturbances. The most frequent cause was a demand for an increase in wages.

FOR NON-UNION MEN

Why They Should Join the Ranks of Organized Labor.

J. J. PHILLIPS of the Pattern Makers' League has prepared and had printed upon cards for distribution among the unorganized men of his trade a list of "Dont's" which tells the union story in most convincing manner. The points brought out are applicable to every non-union workman, no matter what his trade. Here are Mr. Phillips' "Dont's":

Don't condemn the labor movement because you know of "objectionable features." Every human institution has some imperfections.

Don't forget that organization increases wages and shortens the working day, making work steadier.

Don't "wait for the others to join." They are waiting for you. Be a leader, not a follower.

Don't forget that the more bitterly the employer opposes labor unions the more the employë should support them. There's a financial reason why.

Don't shirk the moral obligation to do all you can to uphold the dignity of your trade—to elevate the standard of living.

Don't forget that the vast majority of your trade is organized. What is good for the majority is good for the minority.

Don't be blind to your own interests. Unionism helps all workingmen and all society.

Don't let so called "independence" prevent you from being unselfish and fraternal We are all more or less dependent on some one or something. "No man stands alone" Get closer together.

Don't forget that carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, stonecutters and hodcarriers receive much more for eight hours' work than pattern makers do for ten hours' work, and don't forget the reason—strong organization.

Don't retard our progress by remaining a weapon in the hands of the employer.

Don't forget that our interests are identical. Improvement in your working conditions means improvement for all our craft.

Don't be guided by unfair newspapers, expelled "unionists," employers' agents, etc. Listen to the union's side once in awhile.

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WILL THE DAM STAND THE PRESSURE?

GLADSTONE, who refused a title, declared "Trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies," but the trusts act as if "Providence set a few men into the world ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden," as spoke Richard Rumbold on an English scaffold in 1685.

The "Few" of to-day are doing their utmost to crush out trade unions, heedless, cold-bloodedly unconscious of the fearful results that would follow success.

Possibly they may succeed, but it will only be a paper, an "injunction" triumph that will end in a terrible defeat. The "Few" may stack their double eagles in piles as high as the Washington monument, their silver dollars in heaps that equal in bulk the pyramids, their greenbacks and ill-gotten bonds in like masses, and these and the "Few" who, through oppression and extortion, have gathered them, will be powerless when the patience of the "millions" so long "ridden" by them is exhausted, when "government by injunction" is ended, statute law wiped out and physical force alone shall rule.

Carlyle in his history of the French revolution, speaking of the "Few" who had so long "ridden" the "millions" of France, truly said: "A wrong can not live," for it is against God's, nature's law. Yet the "Few" of to-day never study that bloody history; or, if they do, draw no lesson from it as applicable to their own oppressions, but are fondly thinking, insanely gloating over, the victory of the "Few" one hundred and fifty years ago in England over the trade unions, when there, through the constant development of the capitalist employer, the worker was unable "to own or hope to earn the material and the tools of his craft." These were the "Mechanics, slaves with greasy aprons, rules and hammers," of whom Shakespeare wrote, but few of them were able to write their own name.

Our "Few" are cheating themselves with the idea that because England's Parliament then "prohibited such combinations" that our Congress and State Legislatures will eventually prohibit trade unions here, perhaps, as they have been so servile to the "Few" in so many respects, the lawmakers will go to the limit, open the volcano.

Adam Smith, the political economist of the "Few" a hundred years ago, tells us "People of the same trade seldom meet together, even for merriment and diversion, but the conversation ends in a conspiracy against the public or some contrivance to raise prices."

Was it not an old sort of "merriment" these poor devils indulged in when "the worker" could not "own or hope to own the material and the tools of his craft?"

He "raises prices" under such abject wage slavery. But, as such "combinations were illegal," the trade unionist, "disguised as sick or funeral clubs"—it was their funeral.

When machinery, then made out of skilled workwen, common laborers, and they were starving. "The breakage of machines was immense," but "the military, magistrates and police" ended that summarily "by the execution of thirty of the ring leaders?" How near are the unionists or heads of trusts to the gallows to-day?

At that time "made ill gal by legislation wholly in control of the wealthy classes," as it now nearly is, "the trade unions naturally were made more lawless."

There is a limit, dead line, for every man, every body of men. "So far shalt thou go and no father," was the Omnipotent's decree to Adam. Cain crossed the dead line. There are more ways of killing than by spilling blood, starvation is slower, but as sure, and the more heinous the wrong done by a single man or by the "Few" as surely will the punishment be the more terrible. One person wronged resents quickly, a nation moves slowly under oppression, but its force is resistless when put in motion, and the result appalling—history shows it.

But those cursed and cursing their fellows with "the love of the world, unfeeling and remorseless," the past has no warning, the present no red lights, danger signals; "the sunset of life"

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brings them no "mystical lore," nor do "coming events" for them "cast their shadows before," for their greed is monstrous, the covetousness boundless.

Suppose these slaves of mammon break up the unions, make their members wholly wage slaves, what then? Suppose they deposit, bring about by their unscrupulous methods lack of confidence by the workers in their leaders, conservative, peace-loving Gompers, Mitchell and their able staffs, what then? Who will take their places? The rash and angerous, made so by oppression, men of easily inflamed dispositions, for men with such grievances as the workers have must have leaders, and when hope dies in them despair will breed satanic results.

The workingmen of the United States have deft hands, as well as quick and schooled minds, know their natural as well as statutory rights. Make these desperate by oppression, by taking away their man-made rights, and they become desperadoes of the most destructive character.

The level-headed, broad-minded leaders are watching the dam, on which the pressure is great; are standing between the blind and a nearby precipice, anarchy of their own making. Displace the conservative leaders and those bent on revenge will be found at the front.—*Ex.*

Education Alone Not Enough.

The self-made man is always a person of brains, resourcefulness and ambition, otherwise he ould never be heard of. He may lack the advantages of a collegiate education, but he learns in the school of experience and thus becomes educated in those things that are necessary to success. The business world is full of men to-day—men who are known as "captains of industry"—who never saw the inside of a college or a high school. Of course, it is recognized that, all things being equal, the men with the best education will make the most rapid strides in advancement. But at the bottom there must be natural ability. The era of the self-made man will not be past until the time comes when children of the poor are born with less brain power than children of the well-to-do.—*Savannah News.*

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

IN *Scribner's Magazine* for November is an article by J. Lawrence Laughlin on "The Hope for Labor Unions." We do not know who Mr. Laughlin is and it does not matter, for it is evident that he has not acquainted himself with the true conditions under which the wage worker is seeking to better himself and to obtain approximate justice for himself and for his fellows. "In the economic history of the last fifty or sixty years in the United States and Great Britain," says Mr. Laughlin, "it appears that money wages have risen about 50 per cent for unskilled labor and about 100 per cent for higher grades of work, while the hours of labor per day have been lowered considerably. Moreover, this gain in money wages has been accompanied by a fall in many articles consumed by the laboring class." We refer Mr. Laughlin to the report of the Moody Corporation for enlightenment as to the fall in many articles consumed by the laboring class. Let Mr. Laughlin take the amount of a workman's wages in his hand. Let him lay aside the amount demanded for rent and for clothes, and go out to market and see what he will have to pay for food. Let him look upon the remnant of that weekly wage that is left, and let it come into his soul that those few coins stand between his family and destitution. His beautiful theories will go a-glimmering when brought face to face with cold, inelastic facts. Prices of some few articles, that are really luxeries to the average workingman, have lowered, it is true, but the things that are needed to make red blood and firm muscles—beef, good bread, potatoes, etc.—have become higher and higher in the last few years. As well try to convince a starving man that he is not hungry as to try to make the workingman believe Mr. Laughlin's assertion.—*Ex.*

By the decisive majority of 19,000 the general membership of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators has voted to hold a convention the coming winter. It has been four years since the union has had a convention.

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FAKE UNION LABEL ON BROOMS TO DECEIVE UNIONISTS.

THE Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., of Paris, Ill., are placing a small round label on the brooms they manufacture, about the same size of the Broommakers' Union Label, bearing the inscription, "Not Prison Made."

This firm has two factories, one at Paris, Ill., run under the name of the Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., and another at Charleston, Ill., known as the Charleston, Ill., known as the Charleston Broom Co.

These factories heretofore were union factories and used the Broom Makers' Union Label, but are now using a fake label to mislead and fool the unsuspecting public.

This firm locked their employës out in the month of November, 1904, on account of their refusing to submit to an open shop proposition and a reduction in wages. At the beginning of the lockout they filled orders with prison-made brooms, purchased from prison contractors, who employ none but convict labor.

This firm is the largest of its kind in the Middle West, and ship brooms into every State in the Union The Broom Makers have been waging an unceasing boycott against this firm, and they have reduced their output fully one-half, and have interested the Amerioan Federation of Labor in their struggle, and have had the firm placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

In a letter recently received from the general secretary of the Broom Makers, he says this firm, in connection with the fake label, are having the words "Union Made" placed in good-size letters in the corner of their business label. Unionists should not be deceived by the tricks of these tricksters, but should insist on having the Broom Makers' Blue Union Label It is placed under the wire at the finish of every broom.

Any union man who brings home a broom that does not bear the Union Label, his wife would be justified in using it over his head instead of for sweeping purposes.

The man who sees a need is the one to supply it.

LABOR NOTES.

Don't say "Unions can't accomplish their purpose." Over 7,000,000 unionists think differently.

There are 609 labor unions in England, with a total membership of 1,905,116, and of this number 122,644 are women.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, reports having increased the membership by about 50,000.

It is said that the wages of the workers in the Scotch shipbuilding trades are rising on account of a boom in that industry.

Don't remain a non-unionist "because unions are not run right." Get into one and help keep it "in the strainght and narrow path."

More than 15,000 miners and smelters of Butte, Mont., are said to be about to break away from the Western Federation of Miners and join the United Mine Workers of America.

Don't think that, having got along without the union for five or fifty-five years, "it is useless to you." Organized labor has helped you and is helping you now—through better conditions and increased wages.

There seems to be every likelihood that the Journeymen Tailors' Union and the Garment Workers' International Union will become one organization, with one label. There are about 65,000 members in both organizations.

A Labor Day Incident.

While the great parade was forming in Indianapolis on Labor Day a lad walked along the lines and handed out dodgers advertising some kind of business. He handed one to a young printer, glorified with badges and pharaphernalia showing his interests in "8 hours—1906." He took the bill, saw it did not have "his" label on, contemptuously threw it down and spat on it. He was red with rage. Then in less than a minute he pulled from his pocket a package of "Puke's Texture," or a name something like that, a notorious scab tobacco, and rolled a cigarette. Of such is the kingdom of scabs.—*United Mine Workers' Journal.*

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and "un-American" The Parry-ized employers' associations intend to fight it.

The duty of organized labor is plain Hard work, vigilance, and vigorous educational activity will be demanded of every union and of every member of every union. Labor has the votes to insure the adoption of the amendment, and the fair-minded, honest impartial public will support it. It is, however, necessary to guard against misrepresentation and indifference—misrepresentation by enemies, indifference by friends.

Workers and friends of New York, be up and doing!—*Samuel Gompers, in Federationist.*

OBSERVE THE LABEL.

In the matter of assistance of the general movement of organized labor there is not another craft in existence who can put forth a greater promotive effort than can our craft. There is not another craft that can so push the union label in a thousand ways as ours. The street car man buys union labeled goods in every instance and has an untold opportunity to advise the same course to others. It is a source of great satisfaction to know that every uniformed man on the cars can produce the union label in every garment of his uniform. Every member of our organization working in the shops, or otherwise employed, outside of the car service, can proudly boast of the same fact.—*Motormen and Conductor.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10 No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

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17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters. and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13, When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary,

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and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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PLUG TOBACCO

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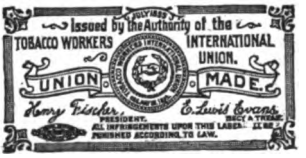
GALLERY OF LABELS.

WHEN PURCHASING TOBACCO

Chewing or Smoking, Plug, Twist or in Package, see that this LABEL is on it.

BLUE



LABEL

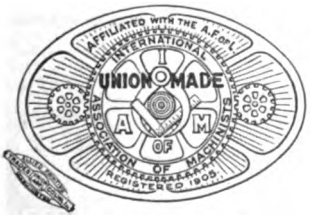
International Union Made.

(REGISTERED.)

No matter what your dealer may tell you; there is none STRICTLY UNION without this

BLUE LABEL

BUY NO OTHER.



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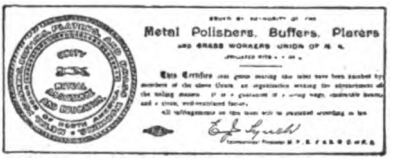

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TO THE PUBLIC.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE STAMP ON ALL CANNED GOODS.

NON-POISONOUS.

Buy No Other.

MADE BY UNION HANDS.

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Berry Suhling Tobacco Co.

BEDFORD CITY, VA.

Staff of Life Chewing Plug
Sterling Navy
Red Raven Scrap
Federation Cut Plug

These and all other Brands are
UNION MADE
and Bear the UNION LABEL.

TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12–16 oz. and 2 x 12–8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12–14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4⅔ oz. for 10 cents.

The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material Money can Buy Produce Them.

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

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"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is NONE STRICTLY UNION Without the

BLUE LABEL

OF THE

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE LABEL

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being STRICTLY UNION MADE.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. BUY NO OTHER.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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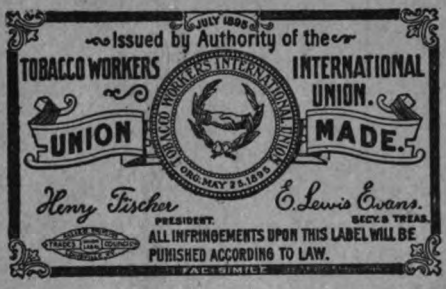
The Tobacco Worker.

Vol. 10 January 1906. No. 1



Official Magazine of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

ROOMS 56 AND 57
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. P. JOBSON PRINTING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

OLD ESTABLISHED BRANDS

INDEX

Cosmos On the Square Kismet
Drumstick CUP Day's Work
G. T. W. Strater's Natural Leaf Plug
North Star *Granulated Smoking* Harpoon *Long Cut Chew and Smoke*

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.
Incorporated 1891
Louisville, Kentucky

CHEW AND SMOKE

Red Horse

Tobacco.

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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 10. January, 1906. No. 1

The Tobacco Worker.

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—
By the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky. as second class matter.

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DELEGATES' REPORT A. F. of L.

To the Officers and Members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

We, the undersigned, your delegates to the 25th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., desire to submit the following report:

The Convention was called to order Monday morning at the Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Pa., November 13, 1905, by President Samuel Gompers. The Committee on Credentials reported the presence of representatives of 83 National and International Unions, representing 22 states, 71 Central and 19 Trade and Federal Unions, and 5 fraternal organizations.

President Gompers made his annual report, which showed the growth of membership during the past year, notwithstanding the press reports of the Manufacturers' Association, or Parryites, thus showing that under the wise and conservative leadership of President Gompers the A. F. of L. has steadily increased.

OUR FEDERATION—ITS COMPONENT PARTS AND MISSION.

From October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, we issued from the American Federation of Labor the following charters:

International Unions	3
State Federations	1
Central Labor Unions	67
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions	216
Total	287

President's Report. We would like for the officers and members of our Local Unions to read the report of President Gompers over carefully, which is published in our Journal elsewhere.

In the appointment of committees Mr. John Tierney served on the Rules of Order. The Secretary's report also showed a great increase in the fund during the past year, and that the outlook for greater results for the coming year are promising.

The Convention acted on about 166 resolutions, among the most important being the one which was introduced by your delegates boycotting the products of the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts, and also the one introduced by your delegates re-endorsing the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' Internationai Union. Both resolutions were endorsed by the Convention by a unanimous vote.

The following resolutions were concurred in by the Convention:

Resolution No. 10. By Delegates A. McAndrews and John J. Tierney, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions by union men; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' Label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust made tobacco; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Pittsburg, Pa., re-endorse the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

Resolved. That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby, requested to demand the Blue Label upon all tobacco and cigarrettes he may pur-

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or corporation, either by himself or acting through any agent, foreman, superintendent or manager, who knowingly employs any person or permits any person to be employed in violation of the provisions of this act, or who shall refuse to allow any authorized officer or person to inspect any place of business under the provisions of this act, if demand is made therefor at any time during business hours, or who shall wilfully obstruct such offier or person while making such inspection, or who shall fail to keep posted the lists containing the names of persons employed under sixteen years of age, and other information as required by this act, or who shall knowingly insert any false statement in such list, or who violates any other provision of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon being found guilty thereof, shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this act, and such commissioner and his deputies, factory inspectors, assistants and other persons authorized by him in writing, state mine inspectors, and county attorneys, mayors, chiefs of police and police officers, acting under their written directions, city and town marshals, sheriffs and their deputies within the territories where they exercise their official functions, and any person having authority therefor in writing from the judge of a court of record within the territory over which such judge has jurisdiction, shall have authority to visit any of the places enumerated in section 1 of this act, and make an inspection thereof to ascertain if any of the provisions of this act are violated or any person unlawfully employed thereat, and such persons shall not be interfered with or prevented from asking questions of any person found at the place being inspected by them with reference to the provisions of this act.

It shall be the duty of the county attorney to investigate all complaints made to him of the violation of this act, and to attend and prosecute at the trial of all cases for its violation upon any information that may be filed within his county.

Sec. 7. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MR. HENRY FISCHER

YOUR PRESENCE IS REQUESTED AT THE

BON VOYAGE DINNER

TENDERED TO

JAMES WILSON

General President of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, and Fraternal Delegate American Federation of Labor to the British Trades' Congress, by the Pattern Makers' Association of New York and Vicinity, and Organized Labor

ON TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1906

at 6.30 o'clock

AT CAPLAN'S, 67-69 ST. MARK'S PLACE

New York City

COMMITTEE

James L. Gernon, Ch.	A. B. MacStay
Herman Robinson, Sec.	William Case
Charles Oberwager	Daniel Harris
Charles Hulihan	William F. Long
Harry De Veaux	R. F. Martin

WEEKLY LETTER OF SECRETARY-TREASURER OF S. F. OF L.

Labor Temple, Little Rock,
August 2, 1906.

There has been much complaint that an assortment of tobaccos bearing the union label and comparing favorably with the trust made brands, could not be found in Little Rock. The Union Label Committee of the C. T. C. has arranged for a liberal supply of union label tobacco meeting the requirements demanded, to be placed on sale in this city, and the advance shipments are now on sale at the Arkansas Coöperative Store, 511 Main Street, and at the Thalheimer Bro's tobacco stands in the Merchants' and Gleason's hotels. At these places union made tobaccos can be found to take the place of Star, Button, Granger Twist, U. S. Marine, and the various trust made natural leaf tobaccos. As rapidly as possible these tobaccos will be placed on sale throughout the city, but tobacco users are now given a chance to get a union label smoke or chew at once. Tobacco dealers say it is all talk about organized labor wanting a union made tobacco, that if they carried the best assortment in the world of union label goods that union men would call for Star, Duke's Mixture, and other scab brands. On the other hand, union tobacco users say if they can get a good union made tobacao they will use it. The union made tobacco is now here, and it is up to union labor to show it means business by using it.

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LABOR'S SERVICE HONORED.

By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

"A railroad man with the stump of an arm." That is what I saw as I glanced out of the car window a few moments ago That stump shall be my text. Looking beyond it I saw a great army of toilers—in mines, mills, shop and factory, on farm, road, street and mountain side—giving themselves to the world's work, so that others' lives may be made smoother and happier. Sometimes praised by poet and by politician, they are rarely given the credit to which they are entitled, by those whose burdens are made lighter because of their faithfulness.

The observance of Labor Day by the workingmen of the land is a happy plan, but it has sometimes seemed to me that another "Labor Day" should be observed by those whose lot in life is more comfortable than that of the multitude that toils in the harder places. Perhaps the nearest approach to this is the recognition of labor by the churches on "Labor Day Sunday"—the day before Labor Day. There was a splendid response last year to the preachers' invitations to workingmen and others to attend a special service on that day in honor of labor. Wherever a church thus pays tribute to the workingman on the coming Labor Day Sunday, let him show his appreciation by being present with his friends

That man who serves God and his fellows in the shop, may please God as much as he who spends time in study and in pulpit It is quite possible to put as much soul into a machine as into a meeting. Has it ever occurred to you that Jesus Christ pleased God as a carpenter? When the voice came from heaven, saying: "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased," Christ had never performed a miracle, nor, so far as we know, had He ever preached a sermon.

It is worth while, therefore, to put one's best into one's every-day life. Men take the same kind of iron, worth perhaps fifteen dollars a ton, and work that ton into articles of different value—building columns at thirty dollars, horseshoes at ninety dollars, knife-blades at two hundred dollars, watch springs at a thousand dollars While these figures may not be accurate, the idea may be understood. Given the same talent it is interesting to note how man will use it. In many cases it is seen thrown into the scrap pile. With life wrecked there is little hope for the future. Others spend that talent upon themselves, and frequently it is a poor investment. But those who devote the gift to others may increase it a thousand fold

The physician conscientiously healing the sick, the teacher faithfully preparing others for their life's work, the mechanic doing reliable work which stands the test of time, are truly the world's benefactors. It is a great thing to have the consciousness that one is really blessing others Accomplished in different ways, and under different circumstances, there is yet that opportunity in every worthy occupation.

Facts About Yourself.

The average number of teeth is 32.

The weight of the circulating blood is 29 pounds.

The average weight of an adult is 150 pounds 6 ounces.

The brain of a man is more than twice that of any other animal

A man breathes about 20 times a minute, or 1,200 times an hour.

The average weight of the brain of a man is 3½ pounds; of a woman 2 pounds 11 ounces.

Over 540 pounds, or one hogshead and one and a quarter pints of blood, pass through the heart in one hour.

The average height of an American is 5 feet 9 inches; of a Frenchman 5 feet 4 inches; of a German 5 feet 7 inches.

There are 175 000,000 cells in the lungs, which would cover a surface 30 times greater than the human body.

The strike of 1,300 men employed in the Buffalo, Niagara Falls and West Seneca car shows of the New York Central and Nickel Plate Railroads has been settled to the satisfaction of the men. The trouble arose over the introduction of the piece-work system.

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THE UNION LABEL.

EXPERIENCE has shown that the working masses, being the vast army of consumers of all products of labor, can, by organizing their purchasing power, exert quite as effectual an influence and control over conditions of employment as by endeavoring to control the supply of labor at the factory door. The employer is in business for profit, and if his market be sufficiently restricted through the demands of organized workers for union label goods he will be compelled to recognize the just demands of employes or else to go out of business.

The union label is a concrete expression of the desire of unionists that other unionists and all sympathizers shall be able to discriminate between the unfair product of the penitentiary, of the non-unionists, of the tenement house and pest holes and the product of workers engaged in the same movement and sharing the same hopes and aspirations as themselves. The rapid growth of the union label movement is accelerated by support received from associations of philanthropic people who see in the union label movement a rational attempt to better their condition without costly strikes.

The wage earner joins the union to better his condition, to defend his interests, to maintain or increase his wages, and he expects other unionists to support his cause. Hence it is the plain duty of every member of organized labor to exercise due care that the wages received as a result of effort and sacrifice are not squandered upon the products of unfair labor in other industries.

"He that is not with us is against us." A member who expends a single penny upon the product of unfair labor has not only wronged his fellow workers but has done positive injury to his own cause and interests. The only way members can be sure they are not spending their money upon their enemies is to insist that all goods purchased by them shall bear a union label. And their duty is still wider. They should even influence their friends to purchase and tradesmen to handle and sell none but goods bearing the union label. Nearly all the trades have their union label in the field.

The one thing needed is the whole-souled coöperation of the workers and their sympathizers in purchasing only goods bearing the trade-mark of organized labor, with which effort many of the abuses they now suffer will speedily vanish.

The truest and best organizations are the ones that obtain the maximum of benefits for their members for the minimum of expense, and the $5 or $6 a year exacted as dues vouchsafes a return altogether out of proportion to the amount expended.

It is organization that has reduced our hours of work and increased our pay; it is the organization that has made it possible for us to meet pay-day with equanimity and not in fear and trembling less the boss dismiss us with the remark, "No money this week, boys!" It is the organization that gives our craft the standing it has to-day and makes us and our fellow workmen a respected element of the community.

Go among the unorganized toilers and study with open eyes their deplorable condition—hardly one remove from absolute slavery. See how many hours they have to work and what miserable pay they get—when their employers pay them at all—and then ask them whether or not they are willing to pay $4 or $5 a year to have their working time reduced to decent hours and their pay increased to a living wage. Ask them, and you will be shamed by the thunderous "Yes!" that will greet you every where.

Workingmen very naturally turn to their organization if trouble befalls them; they expect their organization to keep up their pay and keep down their working hours; they expect their organization to fight the combinations of capital that, vampirelike, would have the last drop of their blood; they expect their officers to watch the legislatures of some forty states and territories for measures inimical to labor and to see that their laws already existing are carried out. A member of a trade union has not only rights but duties, and one of his most important duties is to pay his share of the expenses of his organization. And he should pay promptly and cheerfully.
—*James Maguire, in Int. Bookbinder.*

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LABOR NOTES.

Carpenters of Argenta, Ark., are organizing.

Bill posters of Toronto, Can., have been organized.

Cab drivers of Louisville, Ky., have organized.

Painters of Nampa, Idaho, have been organized.

Fur workers of Toronto, Canada, were recently organized.

A Trades and Labor Council has been formed at Winfield, Kan.

Hod carriers and musicians of Hot Springs, Col., have been organized.

Bricklayers of Belleville, Ill., have secured a 15 per cent increase in wages.

Chair pushers and tailors of Atlantic City are organizing themselves into a union.

Carpenters and stone cutters of Kansas City, Mo., secured an increase without a strike.

The Railway expressmen and pattern makers of Dubuque, Iowa, are forming unions.

Painters of Albany, N. Y., secured an advance from $2.50 to $3 00 a day by striking.

Hod carriers and building laborers in 31 cities have been organized since the first of the year.

Brick and tile makers of Equality, Ill., secured an advance of 25 cents a day without striking.

Steam engineers of Toledo and Zanesville, O., and Birmingham, Ala., were organized recently.

Knitters of Amsterdam, N. Y., after a two weeks' strike, secured an advance of 20 per cent in wages.

Unorganized section men of Tamara, Ill., struck for an advance of 25 cents a day. The outcome is doubtful.

Cement workers have been organized in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and Richmond and Norfolk, Va.

The union label unions are to be consulted as regards adopting the A. F. of L. seal as a universal label. President Gompers is to make the inquiries and submit the data to the coming convention.

The Southern Steel Co. and the Lehigh Coal Co. have signed contracts with the United Mine Workers of America.

The carriage and wagon blacksmiths of Pittsburg were organized and affiliated with the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Men who boast they have money to burn should remember that hades is an open shop. It would soon crisp there.

The Republic Iron and Steel Works, of Youngstown, O., has issued an order prohibiting officials from hiring relatives.

A printer and a miner have been selected as candidates for the state legislature by the Trades Council of Birmingham, Ala.

Every cloth hat and cap manufacturer in Boston and vicinity has signed a closed-shop agreement with the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union.

The miners of the state of Montana have inaugurated a movement looking to the erection of a home for aged and incapacitated miners of that state.

The incorporation fee laws of Illinois are not to protect stockholders and the public, but to line the pockets of the state officers. Just remember that.

Frank Curry, the celebrated strike-breaker, was arrested the other day for beating his wife. Only a coward will strike a woman. He's a scabby cur.

The A. F. of L. has decided to send Organizer John A. Fleet through British North America and that the cities in and around Edmonton be included in his itinerary.

The elevator trust, the officials of which some time ago sought to crush the Machinists' Union, has been put under the ban by the United States circuit court and declared to be an outlaw institution.

During the year just passed 12,433 applicants for admission to the ports of the United States were debarred for various causes, principally disease. During the year 17 aliens were arrested and deported on the ground that they had been imported for immoral purposes. Commissioner Sargent says every effort is being made by the Bureau of immigration to break the "white slave" traffic, and that the work of the bureau will be continued with vigor.

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The Tobacco Worker.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor.

Rooms 55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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610 Hughes St., Richmond, Va
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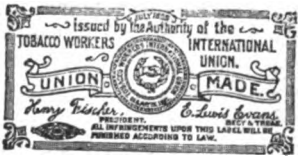
915 Terpsichore St., New Orleans, La.
E. LEWIS EVANS .....Secretary-Treasurer
55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

SEE THAT THIS LABEL



is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

Brother Daniel Wallace is doing good work in Youngstown, Ohio, where he has visited most all the unions there, and sampled them with union labled tobacco. He also visited New Castle, Pa., and Beaver Falls. The Bagley Tobacco Co., which he represents, has made no mistake in selecting Brother Wallace to do this work, as Wallace is a hustler, and the firm will receive good results from his work.

Brother John Ruckert, our Fifth Vice-President, while attending the meeting of the International Executive Board, brought along from New Orleans with him a parrot which he presented to Bro. A. McAndrews, our First Vice-President. Brother McAndrews writes that all the Polly can say is "Look for the Union Label upon all the Tobacco you buy."

Brother Robert Fox, Fourth Vice President, since returning home from the International Executive Board meeting, writes that everything is in top-top shape in Richmond.

We have just heard from Local No. 102, of Philadelphia, from the Secretary, Solomon Topkins, and requests that we send him some advertising matter, which we gladly sent him, as he stated that they are going to start a label campaign up in Philadelphia. We were so shocked to see that this local has at last wakened up, and we believe that every local union of the International will do some work in this direction. Who will be the next to follow suit?

Local Union No. 2 of Wheeling has elected in place of Bro. John Hagedorn, who was Financial Secretary and was promoted to a foremanship, the old War Horse, Harry Jackson, to fill the unexpired term. Brother Jackson is well able and capable of holding this position, and we wish him good luck in his undertaking. Hurrah for Harry!

Brother W. R. Walden, Second Vice-President, did not attend the last meeting of the Executive Board for the reason that the firm could not spare him The firm is so very busy filling orders since the first of the year that they could not let Brother Walden off for a week, but we hope to see Brother Walden present at the next meeting.

The Label Committee from Local Union No. 16, James Hardy and S. Young, did some good work for the Tobacco Workers' Label in New Albany and Jeffersonville and also Louisville, and their work is telling. There is a better demand for Union Label in Louisville and vicinity at the present time than ever has been before. We hope Local No. 16 will see their way clear to keep this committee on permanently, as Brothers Hardy and Young report that they get lonesome if not out among unions and doing work of this kind. Keep the good work up, Brothers Young and Hardy. We wish you every success.

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A label campaign is going on in the state of Vermont, and we are receiving good results from the same. The Secretary of the State Federation of Labor writes us to send them a lot of literature, as they are going to drive all the trust and scab tobaccos out of the state. It will be a good field for some manufacturer which puts the union label on their brands of tobacco to go up in that state and "make hay while the sun shines."

We find that some of the local unions, or at least secretaries of our local unions, are very negligent in sending in endorsements on amendments, or amendments to be voted upon, which are sent out to local unions to be acted upon, and they should be in the office on the date set. We would refer them to Section 115 of the Constitution, which will be strictly enforced in the future. Those failing to comply with Section 115 will be given the full penalty of the law. Ignorance of the law does not excuse any one. If you have no Constitution write us and we will send them to you, as they do not cost you one penny.

We hope that the local unions will have all their members participate in the Labor Day parade and celebrations, and not be afraid to boost the Union Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. That is the day to do it. Staying at home does not bring good results, and we would like to hear from the locals after Labor Day who have done their share of the good work.

If all the local unions were like Local Union No. 23 of Rochester, N. Y., the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union would be more to the front, as Local No. 23 never loses an opportunity, when it presents itself, to boost the label. They are affiliated with the Central Labor Union and the Union Label League. We know of no local union that is doing as good work as No. 23. If any scab tobacco comes to Rochester, their watchword is "23 for all scab and trust made tobacco," which means there is no place in Rochester for it. If you do not believe it write to the Secretary of No. 23 and find out.

The candidates for Sixth Vice-President have left the post. There are thirteen in the field, and it is hard telling who will come under the wire first. We hope that there will be no disappointment.

What is the matter with Local Union No. 13 of Detroit? Why, they are all right. Their watch word is "Watch us grow." Brother Alder and Brother Carney from No. 13 are two of the candidates for office of Sixth Vice-President The question is, Who will win?

Local Union No. 25 reports that they have succeeded in driving out scab and trust brands of "Scrap-no" and "Sure Shot" out of the market in Cincinnati. We knew they would do it, as Local No. 25 is always on the look-out for any scab and trust brands that come in their midst.

We hope No. 44 of Covington, Ky., which is right across the river from Cincinnati, will do likewise as No. 25, as we know there is a scab brand in their midst called "Green Goose," made by the Frischmuth Co. of Philadelphia. This firm is ratty from top to bottom. There is good material and good workers in No. 44, so let us hear from them.

We are in receipt of letters inquiring what has become of Brother John Witzell. We wish to say to all his friends that Brother Witzell is no longer with the Tobacco Workers' International Union, he accepted a position a little over a year ago with the Louisville Fire Department. We want to say that the insurance rates have decreased 40 per cent in Louisville since John has filled his present position, as there is no fire too large for John to run up against.

The immigration during the year last past aggregated 1,100,073, against 1,020,-499 for the previous year. It is notable that the class of immigrants was not so high as in many previous years, most of them coming from Austria-Hungary, Russia and Italy. Fewer came from England, Scotland, France, Germany and Sweden than for a good many years.

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Deaths.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to call the spirit of our sister member, Mrs. Magdalena Baas from this world of trial and tribulation, and

WHEREAS, In her untimely death the labor movement has lost one of its most earnest and conscientious workers. Local Union No. 16 of the T. W. I. U. has lost one of its old and valuable members and each and every one of us a true friend and zealous companion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the T. W. I. U. Local No. 16 in regular meeting assembled, do express our sincere regrett at her sudden leave-taking and express our earnest hope that it was but for the best, trusting in the infinite wisdom of Him who is all powerful and all seeing; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 16 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Tobacco Workers' International headquarters for publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved members of the family.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN TIERNEY,
JOSEPH OTTE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 2, 1906.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 54-55-56 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 4, 1906.

To Officers and Members:

GREETING—Return of vote on amendment offered by Local Union No. 48 of Hamilton, Ont., to Section 14 of the Constitution, not having received a majority of the members' vote in favor thereof, can not become a part of our Constitution.

The following is the vote:

Union No.	Affirmative.	Negative.
1	....	26
2	312	....
11	300	....
12	....	350
13	17	371
16	....	254
19	37	....
22	55	....
23	10	....
25	....	225
37	70	....
38	8	....
40	....	300
41	20	....
45	....	68
48	168	....
58	24	....
59	42	....
63	....	21
69	11	....
71	12	....
72	....	137
75	4	....
81	9	....
83	15	....
84	16	....
86	12	....
91	49	2
92	38	....
94	20	....
97	32	....
98	70	....
100	14	....
101	6	....
102	11	2
103	16	....
108	89	....
121	18	....
122	....	10
M. A. L.	86	15
Totals	1,591	1,781

Number of votes in negative..... 1,781
Number of votes in affirmative.... 1,591

Majority of votes in negative 190

The following Unions have failed to vote: 18, 24, 29, 44, 66, 67, 87, 110, 119 and 120.

The above Unions having failed to return vote on above amendment are hereby notified to give cause why they should not be fined $5.00 each in compliance with Section 113 for such failure.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

Union men boom the Union Label.

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The Way They Treat Labor Down in the Land of the Alligator.

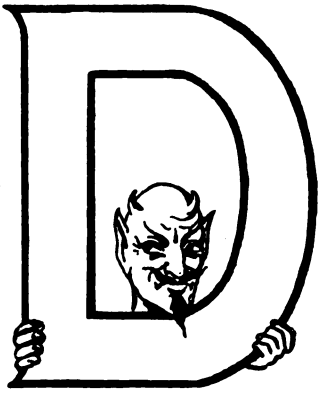
An Associated Press dispatch in the large daily papers says: Peonage in a vicious form is charged against officers of the Jackson Lumber Co. at Lockhart, Ala., and United States deputies, armed with warrants for their arrest, left here to-day for that place. If the allegations are true, about 100 immigrants, mostly Germans, are held in the lumber camps of that company virtually as slaves. A party of Germans reached here to-day from the camps, stating that they had escaped. They went to the German vice consul for protection and told him a tale of ill-treatment and cruelty that has hardly a parallel in the South. They said they were brought south in February under representations that they would receive $3 and $5 per day, but only $1 was received from the company for labor. They allege that they were compelled to eat after the Americans and if nothing was left they got nothing. None of them were allowed to leave the camp, and when they attempted to leave the camp they were caught and severely beaten. When in the woods the bosses go armed, and if the men do not work to suit them they are stripped and, and while two of the bosses hold a man across a log a third applies a strap or any instrument of torture handy. The Jackson Lumber Company is one of the largest in the South.

The Train Flew.

An old patriarch and his wife from the hills of Indian Territory were riding on a railroad train in the Choctaw Nation for the first time in their lives. They were very much interested in the scenery and the novelty of their experience when the train suddenly ran upon a long trestle. Looking out of the window, the old people saw the ground recede from beneath them, and they held their breath in abject terror. When the train finally reached the dirt roadbed again the old woman looked at her husband with a sigh of relief and said: "Thank the Lord, Silas, we've lit!"—*Kansas City Journal.*

Canada has forests which, at the present rate of consumption of timber for paper, would supply the world with paper pulp for 480 years.

Chew Union Made

RED  SCRAP

Devils Heads Good For Presents.

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COMPILATION SHEET

Containing the totals of the tally sheets of each Local Union and showing the total vote of each Local Union for each candidate for office of Sixth Vice-President, and also showing the vote of Members-at-Large for each candidate.

No. of Local Union.	Charles Taylor.	John J. Carney.	Charles P. Alder.	John S. Whalen.	Harry Sticksel.	Harry Dickerson.	Peter Moran.	Ben Mercer.	Nicholas Houck.	Basil Pierce.	R. Miller.	Solomon Topkins.	W. S. Thomas.	Blanks Returned.	Spoiled Ballots.
1				64											
2	266	2	1	1	1	15	1								
11															
12													382		
13	125	376	263	1							6		4	192	
16			206	1			7						3	41	
18			33												
19			33												
22	17	25	1	2		2					3			21	
23				18											
24				61											
25			2	2	145		53							7	
29					2	60		1			2	1		14	
37	1			4					73	1					
38			8											9	
40													327		
41															
44							179								
45													67	9	
48	83			20			9							5	49
58								26						19	
59									42					6	
63		1	1	2		1					3		11	12	
66					5		6			19	1			140	
67															
69				12											
71	1	2	20											3	
72										140					
75		1			1					1		1		1	
81									9					6	
83											24				
84											16				
86	1	2	1			1	3		1		3				
87													134		
91						2	13	11		16			12		
92											38			11	
94											21				
97	32													3	
98											256				
100											14				
101											6				
102												13			
103	9												5	1	
108													89		
110					3		2			8					
119															
120															
121	1	1	25							1					
122													9		
123															
M.A.L.	8	12	21	10	11	4	2		3	18	11	3	1		
Totals	544	422	615	198	168	85	275	38	128	204	404	18	1,044	500	49

You will see from Compilation Sheet that no election has resulted; none of the candidates having received a majority over the others. We therefore declare it to be necessary to have a second ballot for election of Sixth Vice-President. According to Section 17 of the Constitution, all candidates but the two polling the highest votes will be dropped and another ballot taken on the two remaining candidates. Brother Charles P. Alder, from Local No. 13 of Detroit, and Brother W. S. Thomas, of Local No. 108 of Reidsville, N. C., polling the highest, are the two candidates for office of Sixth Vice-President now in the race, and all the others will be dropped.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY FISCHER,
Int. President.

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LABOR AND THE PRESS.

HOW much longer are the trade unions of the country to be misrepresented in the columns of a majority of the daily papers? This is a question that has been discussed many times, and which has been revived by the misleading reports sent out from Chicago concerning the teamster's strike. In this particular case the misrepresentation indulged in may be laid to the fact that many of the largest Chicago advertisers were involved in the trouble, and undoubtedly much pressure was brought to bear where it would do the most good. It is pretty well understood that without the advertising of the large department stores but few of the Chicago dailies could make both ends meet. It is also well known that the news fur ished various papers over the country, known as "special correspondence" from Chicago, is made up of summaries of what appears in the Chicago papers, and is sent out by employes of those papers. Thus it will be seen that the policy of the majority of these outside papers is largely controlled by the policy of the Windy City newspapers. When these special dispatches reach the other papers of the country, they are "edited," and whatever there may chance to be in them favorable to labor is eliminated or changed. Any printer who works on a daily can confirm this. Time and again they have set up "takes" of telegraph copy relating to strikes, in which most of the matter that was favorable to the laboring man's side was marked out. Then, by the use of misleading heads and subheads, the dispatches are given a meaning utterly at variance with the facts in the case. In the *Weekly Bulletin*, of the Clothing Trades, President William Mahon, of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes of America, is quoted as saying:

"I was in Chicago a whole week at the time when the newspaper reports were most lurid. I was out in the field all the time, and not one riot or attack did I see. Moreover, the official appointed by Governor Deneen to report the situation to him, told me there was no rioting whatever. The newspaper reporters themselves told me the same thing. The papers are sore because the strike affects the big department stores, from which they get most of their advertising."

Another observer, a union man, writing from Chicago, declares:

"If there is one thing that stands out more distinct than any other amid all the hubbub that has agitated Chicago the last few weeks, it is the despicable role played by the daily press of the city. For gross exaggeration, downright mendacity and shameless prostitution of a great function, the conduct of the local papers stands unparalleled. To fully appreciate it, one has to be here, to observe the baseness of the thing, and to feel the growing sense of helplessness creeping over one as the gigantic effect of its influence becomes impressed upon one's brain."

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Labor Journal* in an editorial on the subject, says:

"In support of our contention, that the only truthful report that may be expected by wage workers in regard to labor difficulties can be found in the columns of the labor press, we call attention to the recent strike situation in Chicago, and particularly the reports sent out by the Associated Press and further garbled and doctored in the columns of our local dailies, which use only those parts that make the workingmen appear in the worst light and those which will most tickle the moneyed class."

A great deal of space was recently given in the daily press to a story from Chicago to the effect that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union had hired thugs to murder a strike-breaker by the name of Carlstrom, and that they had done so. It now transpires that Carlstrom died from pneumonia. The hospital records and the coroner's verdict are proof of this statement. How much longer are we going to swallow press reports?—*Typographical Journal.*

Origin of "Grass" Widow.

Grass widow is not slang. It is, on the contrary, a very ancient and correct expression. It comes from the French "grace." It was originally written "grace" widow. Its meaning is "widow by courtesy." There is nothing slangy or disrespectful in the term "grace widow." A widow may call herself that with propriety.—*New York Press.*

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UNION LABEL LEAGUE

What Women may do to Advance Labor's Cause.

IN the latest number of the American Federationist Miss Frances A. Williamson appeals to women to lend their aid to the cause of labor, pointing out that a powerful weapon lies ready to be grasped. She says in part:

It seems in the order of industrial affairs that whenever a reform becomes necessary for the common good it germinates in the mind and conscience of the few who have the moral courage to proclaim it, and just in proportion to its merit it will appeal to the sentiment of that class most vitally concerned. Then it becomes their duty to labor unceasingly to make the reform not only popular, but effective.

With this object in view many trades have adopted a label to protect their work from competition with that class of laborers who have low estimate of a living wage, from competition with prison labor, from the evils of the sweat shop system and from the horrors of child labor. While the mission of the union label is manifest to all fair minded citizecs, it is to be regretted that it is not universally patronized.

Labor leaders, thinking men and women, observing this negligence, studied the situation and made this suggestion: "Turn on the current of the purchasing power. To win we must enlist the buyers."

But who have the largest per cent of this power in hand? Those who buy the children's clothes, the family groceries and other supplies. Who else, then, but the wives, daughters and sisters of labor union men should lead in establishing this reform? If they lead in downright earnest other women philanthropically disposed will follow their example. But how can this be done? is the question.

Through organized effort is the most definite answer. Nothing can withstand the power of fraternal co-operation toward a common object. By joining or co-operating with the Woman's Union Label League women will learn what the current of purchasing power means to their husbands, their children and themselves.

This is one of many phases in our industrial system where men and women are equally concerned, and by unison of purpose, by concert of action, held together by fraternal obligation, they can win.

Thus the Woman's Union Label League is the child of necessity pledged from its birth to assist the cause of right and justice. Asking for union made goods is certainly a dignified and effective way for any class of women who are the friends of the labor movement of reproving "man's inhumanity to man." There is no need to sermonize in any unusual way, but simply to ask for and purchase none other than goods bearing the worker's guarantee that the right to sanitary conditions and living wages were respected in the making. Ask to be served by a union clerk. Ask that the goods be delivered by union teamsters. All these requests should be made in such a way as will impress those with whom we deal that labor unionists and friends of labor only ask for justice—simply the justice that inheres in American citizenship.

THE MISSING PRONOUN.

The language is supposed to lack a singular personal pronoun common gender. It is suggested that the French "en" might be imported, but when we consider the difficulty in establishing the neuter "its" in place of "his" at the time when our tongue was perhaps more flexible than now, we may be sure that we couldn't smuggle that little foreigner in by any device if we wanted to. On the other hand, it has been contended that "one" and "one's" serve every purpose, but any one who has had much "cobbling" to do knows that they do not. The employment of "his" in this connection seems now to be well sanctioned, however. Dr. Lyman Abbott says that "no man, woman or child ever read Roe's works * * * but that he was the better for it." (Roe is quite harmless, we know, but that's not the point, of course.) A recent article says: "Each member of the Associated Press is entitled to receive his dispatches," etc., "his" evidently doing duty for proprietor, corporation, paper or what you will. Much virtue in a "his," and it's a convenient way out of a difficulty. —*Ex.*

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THE WOMAN WITH THE BROOM.

(Written after seeing a farmer's wife cleaning house.)

Bowed by the cares of cleaning house, she leans
Upon her broom and gazes thru the dust,
A wilderness of wrinkles on her face,
And on her head a knob of wispy hair.
Who made her slave to sweeping and to soap,
A thing that smiles not and that never rests,
Stanchioned in stall, a sister to the cow?
Who loosened and made shrill this angled jaw?
Who dowered this narrow chest for blowing up
Of sluggish men-folks and their morning fire?
Is this the thing you made a bride and brought
To have dominion over hearth and home,
To scour the stairs and search the bin for flour,
To bear the burden of humanity?
Is this the wife they wove who framed our law,
And pillared a bright land on smiling homes?
Down all the stretch of street to the last house
There is no shape more angular than hers,
More tongued with gabble of her neighbors' deeds,
More filled with nerve-ache and rheumatic twinge,
More fraught with menace of the frying pan.
O lords and masters in our happy land,
How with this woman will you make account,
How answer her shrill question in that hour
When whirlwinds of such women shake the polls,
Heedless of every precedent and creed,
Straight in hysteric haste to right all wrongs?
How will it be with cant of politics,
With king of trade and legislation boss,
With cobwebs of hypocrisy and greed,
When she shall take the ballot for her broom
And sweep away the dust of centuries?

—*Edwin W. Sanborn.*

POINTED QUESTIONS

Propounded by a Judge in Reference to Trades Unions.

Judge James Phelan, of Detroit, asks these questions:

"Have you ever known of a trades council or labor organization corrupting or debauching a legislature of any state?

"Have you ever read of a labor organization, no matter how humble, corrupting or debauching the members of a common council for the purpose of securing a franchise?

"And is it not the principal object of labor organizations to secure a better wage, such as will enable its members to leave their children in the school-room instead of sending them to the doorways of factories seeking employment under the tender age of fourteen?"—*Ex.*

Unions Prevent Unfair Conditions.

That unions alone prevent employers from oppressing their employes and compelling them to work under unfair or unsanitary conditions for a mere pittance is proven by the actions of the employers wherever they have been able to destroy the unions. The following goes even farther in demonstrating this fact:

In Bay City, Mich., a lot of strikebreakers have formed what they call the Foundrymen's Association of Free and Independent Moulders. They took the places of the union moulders in the Industrial Foundry in that city. Now these men (?) have been compelled to strike to save themselves from a reduction in wages and other unfair conditions. They have attempted to destroy the union, and are now compelled to adopt the same tactics that the union followed.—*Exchange.*

All in a Day's Work.

Patient (to pretty nurse)—Will you be my wife when I recover?

Pretty nurse—Certainly!

Patient—Then you love me?

Pretty nurse—O, no; that's merely part of the treatment. I must keep my patients cheerful. I promised this morning to run away with a man who had lost both his legs!—*Stray Stories.*

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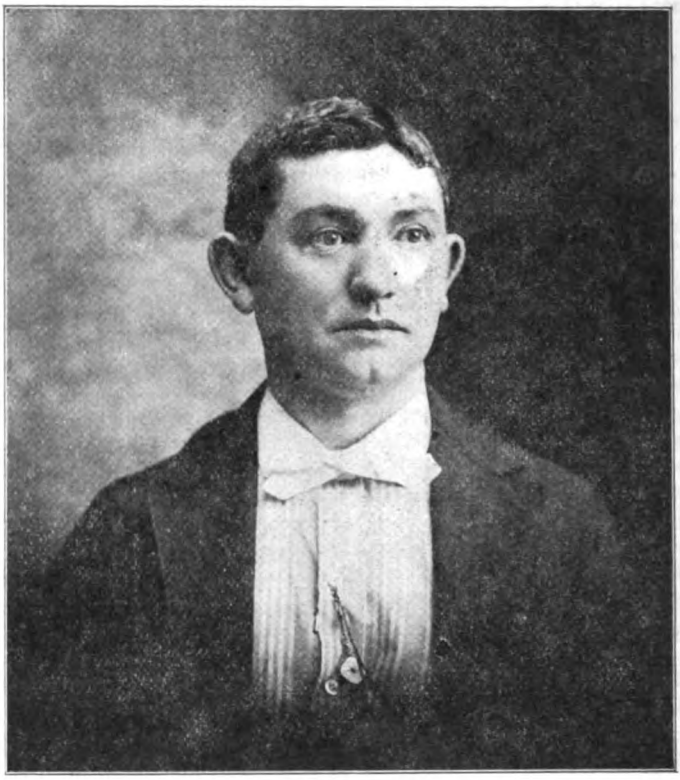

ANTHONY McANDREWS, First Vice-President T. W. I U.

Girls' Union is Forming.

"The eight-hour day and $10 a week" is to be the slogan of 150,000 Chicago factory and store girls if plans made by leaders in the Chicago Federation of Labor are carried out. Sanitary conditions, as determined by union committees and not by state or municipal officials, also will be demanded by this army of bread-winning girls. The plan is to organize a girls' union, not unions of box-making girls, packing-house girls or shop girls. When a majority of the factory and shop workers are organized in this big industrial union a day will be set for the inauguration of the eight hour day and straight $10 a week wage. No girl then will work at any task for less than $10 a week or for longer than eight hours in any one day, according to plans. Neither will any member work while another member has not been granted the conditions.—*Chicago Post.*

Why Not Pay Them?

The Central Labor Union, of Easton, Pa., is urging the petitioning of local unions to the A. F. of L to authorize general organizers to make assistants of coast organizers to better effect organizing work in local districts to which they are sent, and that such local organizers be paid for their services by the A. F. of L. The suggestion would seem a good one, as it might prove economical from better results that would come from the active assistance of one familiar with the local situation. Every locality has one or more local organizers, but they are obliged to give much of their time and effort without pay, unless paid by the particular craft organized, which, in case of failure of purpose, often results in no pay at all. Local organizers are the men who, if they work their positions, make the greatest sacrifice of any, and without any assurance of even expense money.

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MACHINERY FOR PREPARING TOBACCO.

THERE will soon be a considerable demand for machinery to deal on the spot with tobacco grown in South Africa. The machinery in the factory on the Tzaneen Government estate, in the Transvaal, is of the most modern kind. Experienced men have been secured for the purpose of running this machinery, and the rapidity with which the various articles are turned out is most noticeable. The cigarette machine turns out no less than 14,000 finished cigarettes per hour, and these are quickly packed in cardboard boxes, canisters, or tin boxes by the nimble fingers of the employees. The drying machines are operated by means of hot air, and after the tobacco has passed through them it is prepared in various ways for the market. Ordinary cut tobacco, says the *African World*, may be obtained in various qualities and of varying strengths. Plug tobacco, in shape of cakes of cavendish, may be had by those who revel in this luxury. Roll tobacco, fresh from the machine, which skilfully does the rolling, may also be had; while to those who favour snuff there are various brands availabe. The dry leaf can be steamed, either separately or in bales, and reduced thereby to the necessary pliability preparatory to being manufactured. If the purchaser has a fancy for doctored tobacco, provision is made for adding the necessary juices. The factory itself is connected with a turbine, which is capable of running up to 18 horse power, and which is fed by water conveyed from the river along a race some 4,000 feet long

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More than 600 motormen and conductors, employes of the New Bedford Street Railway Company, of New Bedford, Mass., are on strike, and as a result the service is badly crippled. The principal point at issue between the officials of the company and the men is the recognition of the union.

Vice-President Max Morris, of the A. F. of L., has been instructed to proceed to Minneapolis and ascertain the cost of renting a building to hold an exposition of union labels during the sessions of the convention.

WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHES.

THE Crowell Publishing Company, publishers of *Womans Home Companion*, are suffering the displeasure of the reading public against their attitude toward Organized Labor by a continuous stream of "stops" and protests. Realizing the gravity of defending a weak position and in order to stem the tide of public denunciation, they have taken up the Child Slavery problem in an attempt to divert attention from the policy pursued in their own institution which makes child slavery possible. The Child Slavery problem is being used by the Crowell Company in order to appropriate to themselves a common feeling, and no doubt every reader of this article will agree that a man or firm having bitter prejudices against Labor is not only unfitted for right thinking on the Child Slavery question, but is extremely liable to act in a questionable manner in connection therewith. If they are biased against members of Organized Labor that bias is sure to work a detriment to the children in slavery It is not only unwise but very dangerous to allow the responsibility for the Child Slavery movement to rest upon the shoulders of a concern that has repeatedly given demonstrations of their opposition to decent living conditions, and until they clean their own dirty linen they cannot hope to receive the support or confidence of the public in a movement that means so much to the welfare of the coming generation.

Woman's Home Companion has opened up their Anti Child Slavery League headquarters at Madison Square, New York, and most piteously appeal for subscriptions with the promise of emancipating children from slavery. To prospective subscribers we say "Beware."

Different Things.

Employer—I caught you coming out of a saloon to day.

Clerk—Yes, sir.

Employer—Didn't I tell you I'd discharge you if I ever saw you coming out of a saloon again?

Clerk—No, sir. You said you'd discharge me if you ever saw me going in. Surely you can't blame me for coming out.—*Exchange.*

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THE UNION LABEL AGAIN UPHELD

Fine assessed for Illegally using the Blue Label on Cigarettes.

THE value of an article cannot be better demonstrated than by its use, some people see the value of an article or instrument and try to steal it or get the benefit of its use by stealth.

A cigarette manufacturer in New York, seeing that our Blue Label had a commercial value and thought to steal some of the good that might come from its use for himself, he having met it in competition in his trade, and not desiring to conform to the conditions which govern the legal use of it, turned his fertile brain to work to secure some of the Blue Labels for his goods, this he succeeded in doing, through some unknown source and attached them to his goods, selling them to the trade as the real union made article.

It was not long before this fact was noticed by the ever watchful eye of the members in New York, the services of Mr. Herman Robinson, Organizer of the A. F. of L. in New York, were enlisted and assisted in running the matter down, tracing it to one Max Lookstein, the matter was placed in the hands of the District Attorney of New York, and prosecution proceedings instituted, Mr. Lookstein was summoned to court upon the charge of illegally using the union label, the case went over for a time for trial under $500 bonds, on the 25th of May the case went to trial, District Attorney had the case prepared with such conclusive evidence against Lookstein that his Attorney saw no chance for his client and advised him to plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the court, begging leniency, this he did and was fined $25 it being his first offense.

While the amount of the fine was small but that fact is of small importance when compared with the establishment of the case legally. It means something to us, to our label, as it established the fact that the blue label cannot be used in an illegal way with impunity, the right to use the labels must be granted and secured through the regular channels which have been established for its government. It establishes a precdent for the right of prosecution before the law of any future case of a person or persons attempting to use the blue label in an illegal way.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

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DON'T BE A DREAMER.

DON'T bemoan your fate, but conquer yourself. Conquer that desire that leads you to believe that fame should be yours, but skips by you and passes to some hair-brained genius who is not half as clever as you. Don't soliloquize thus, but if you want to tie yourself to the apronstrings of fame, go after the strings. But first weigh yourself honestly, fearlessly, and see what a drubbing you get. But you mean to do something and be somebody. But how? You possess all the talent necessary to succeed and yet the laurels drop on the other fellow. Well, what's the reason? When you were off sporting the other fellow was at home plugging to be somebody, using his natural faculties and not wasting time. Well, yes, that's true, he was, but yet he's not as clever as I. Of course he's not. But he will be some day and then your day will have passed while his is in bloom. You let your opportunity slip. He didn't have any. That didn't bother him, he's going to make one some day, and he will rather surprise you. Possibly he will, but he's lucky; he's built so he likes to be busy. Well, he might be built that way and it's a good thing he is, yet there are others built the same way.

Some of them are on top now and others will be there later. They worked. They were making hay while you were star-gazing.

Oh, I don't know. I'd rather be clever and not successful than be a dope with a successful career. Of course you would, and that's why the "dope" won out. He didn't worry how you felt about it, but knew he'd be kept in the stable if he didn't keep in trim. So you see he went right ahead and passed a few mile posts while here you are at the starting pole with your wind to the bad. Well, I've got rich relations. No doubt, but the chances are you'll pay for your own carriage at the funeral and be exonerated when the will's read But I'm not such a bad lot at that. Of course you're not. All you need is a shaking up, a pull away from the air ship line and a straight plug on good old road of honest endeavor. Then you think I've got a chance after all? My dear boy, if I didn't think you had a chance I wouldn't waste this effort to put you right. I know that if you get busy you will succeed. You won't startle the universe or you won't cause international complications on account of your prominence, but you can get a fair start that ought to be enough for any one in the running these days.

But how can I get in the running? In the first place, forget that you ever had rich relations Don't be a good fellow at the sacrifice of your self respect, time and money. Don't go looking for influence to start you. Don't offer infallible advice upon all occasions. Keep your ears open and listen. Digest the good, forget the fairy tales and get a job Keep your eyes open when you do land one, and even though it may be painful, let the employer do the thinking for the firm. Your time will come later. After you do a few of these things your interest in yourself will be quite different from your earlier impressions, and before long you will shake hands with your better self that knew you had it in you, but needed the pruning to get it out.—*Peter W. Collins, in Electrical Worker.*

Quick Witted.

"One day last week I was informed by telephone of a fire in my own office, not six feet away from where I was standing," said a prominent Wall Street broker. "A client with whom I had been talking, after lighting a cigar, threw the burning match into the waste basket under my desk. As I went to the door with him I heard the telephone bell ring violently. When I answered the call I was surprised to be told that there was a lively blaze under my desk, which had been seen by a bright office boy in the opposite building. The fire was hidden from me by a high filing cabinet, and might have done serious damage before I discovered it myself. I am now hunting for the boy, he added. Any one quick witted enough to think of telephoning in such an emergency I can use in my business."—*New York Press.*

Cleaning the slaughter house won't clean the beef. The men that handle it must be cleaned.

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SALVATION ARMY SONG.

Whilst walking down a crowded city
street the other day,
I heard a little urchin to a comrade turn
and say:
"Say, Chimmy, lemme tell youse, I'd be
happy as a clam
If I only was de feller dat me mudder
t'inks I am

"She t'inks I am a wonder, an' she knows
her little lad
Could never mix wit' nuttin' dat was
ugly, mean or bad.
Oh, lots o' times I sit and tin'k how nice
'twould be, gee whiz!
If a feller wuz de feller dat his mudder
t'inks he is."

My friend, be yours a life of toil or un-
diluted joy,
You still can learn a lesson from this
small, unlettered boy.
Don't aim to be an earthly saint, with
eyes fixed on a star;
Just try to be a fellow that your mother
thinks you are.

—*Will S. Adkin.*

RAPID CAR BUILDING.

THERE have been a good many attempts to establish records in the building of locomotive engines, and they have all gone to show that almost incredible feats of construction can be managed if a programme of work is carefully drawn up and rigidly carried out. One does not look for such triumphs of organization except from the leading works of this country or America, and it is somewhat of a surprise to find that equally meritorious performances may be obtained from proverbially slow native labor in India when directed by competent European engineers.

It fell to the lot of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to need a trailer coach to run in connection with a small tank locomotive at extremely short notice, and advantage was taken of the fact to see what could be done in the company's workshops at Parel in the way of rapidity of construction.

On March 1st, this year, the order was given, drawings were at once put in hand and the necessary materials ordered. By the 26th of the month every thing was ready for erecting operations to commence. The men, eighty-eight in number, under the direction of eight "maistries," were assembled at 8:30 a. m, and started to work ten minutes later. Some laid down the framing and made the floor, others worked at the sides and ends, so that by 4:30 p. m. a considerable show had been made. No over-time was worked, the length of the working day being eight hours.

By Wednesday morning the underframe, which had been prepared in the meantime, was in position under the body. The doors, windows, blinds, seats, etc., were simultaneously in the hands of sixty-six carpenters under the guidance of three "maistries," while nine trimmers prepared the upholstering and decorations. On the afternoon of the third day the carriage received its first or priming coat of paint. The painting of the inside and outside of the vehicle was proceeded with on Thursday morning, a charge man and twenty painters being employed, and the outer roof cover was put on, the doors were hung, windows put in place and the general internal arrangements were completed.

The final coats of paint and varnish were given on Friday. The car on which this remarkable work was done was of no mean dimensions. It measured 62 feet in length and was 9 feet 6 inches wide over the moldings. The steel underframe was 60 feet long and rested on four wheeled bogies, spaced 40 feet apart from center to center.—*Engineering.*

In consequence of the stand taken by Marshall, Field & Co, Pirie, Scott & Co. and Mandel Brothers, by telling drivers that they need not expect employment if found to belong to the Department Store Drivers' Union, the Chicago Federation of Labor has suggested reprisals. By a recent circular members of unions and their female relatives have been requested to have their purchases sent C. O. D., and only to receive those which are tendered by a driver wearing the union button for the current month.

If you must eat it trust in the Lord and the label on the can.

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TURN ON THE LIGHT.

Publicity Has Accomplished More for Unionism Than Secrecy.

THE belief entertained by a great number of unionists that the trades unions should be a secret organization is, in view of the nature of its work and objects, well nigh absurd.

The trade union that can not bear the searchlight of publicity can not long endure as an organization successfully operating in promoting the welfare of the working people.

There is business in connection with a trades union that is purely union business, which should be kept secret, not for ulterior purposes, but for the very best of purposes, as the success of the highest commercial projects and most noble objects oft-times depends on the secrecy of preliminary planning and work.

However, to a large extent the operations of unions are in the interests of the public. They are of a public nature and must claim the confidence of the public.

Secret organizations often originating in the best of motives as often degenerate into purely selfish machines operating to procure the selfish acts of a comparative few at the expense of many.

That which claims public confidence, sympathy and support must in turn deserve it.

Public opinion is steadily being educated to the real work and objects of labor unions, and they are more firmly intrenched in the good graces of public opinion to-day than ever before; this in spite of the strenuous efforts of our opponents to divorce public confidence from the union movement.

The most persistent opposition the union movement encounters comes from secret organizations whose operations do not merit nor receive public confidence. They care nothing for the public and are working in the selfish interest of a few. Their methods, which will not bear the searchlight of publicity, must necessarily be secret, and they exist in defiance of public opinion or because of its indifference, but not with its consent.

No labor union injuries its cause or defeats the interest of its members by taking the public into its confidence.

Public progress has gone hand in hand with union progress.

When unions fall under bad influences and are guilty of wrong practices public condemnation becomes their greatest benefactor and saves them from self-destruction.

Labor unions can not successfully maintain "the public be damned" position of secret organizations.

They never have, in their best interests they do not want to, and it is profoundly to be hoped that they never will.

The labor movement is growing, growing more rapidly than the increasing membership indicates, for there are thousands upon thousands of workers who are interesting themselves in unionism who a few years ago hardly gave it a passing thought. There are thousands upon thousands of workers throughout the country who have become interested in unionism through the public method of education adopted by the unions, and they only await what they consider a favorable opportunity to join the union of their trade.

In every direction publicity has accomplished more for unionism than secrecy.

The conventions of the American Federation of Labor, representing nearly 3,000,000 organized workers in various trades and callings, are conducted with the doors wide open to the public.

It is a significant fact that employers' anti-union organizations are secret.—*Mine Worker.*

Modern Existence.

To dress better, live better and occupy better houses that are better furnished forces men to work harder and longer than their predecessors did. The result of this is that the ordinary man is separated from his wife and family almost as much as if he were absent.—*London Truth.*

A feature of the farmers' unions of the West is their political coöperation with organized wage earners. In Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma there are evidences of such coöperation, and the movement is spreading to other parts of the country where both farmers and wage earners are organized.

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CALL FOR THE LABEL.

At the last meeting of Greensboro Trades Council the following resolutions were adopted unanimously and ordered printed in Labor News.

WHEREAS, There has during the past year, been an enormous consumption of tobacco which did not bear the Union Label and

WHEREAS, The continued demand for Union Label on all products is essential in promoting the united interests of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of this body do hereby pledge ourselver to the task of promoting the use of Union Labe's on all purchases we make, whether they be tobacco, cigars, bread, clothes, shoes, or any other commodity, that it may be necessary for us to make.—*Greensboro Labor News*

IS THE HOME PASSING?

WRITERS on domestic economy have of late been inquiring into the problem as to whether the American home is passing away. According to one critic, houses are now too often simply shelters where families sleep, have a scanty breakfast, a more or less comfortable dinner, and where letters and laundry are delivered. Beyond these conveniencies, it is alleged, it is the idea of everybody, including the servants, to go our of them, to flee from the household center. Perhaps this picture may be overdrawn, but there is enough of truth in it to make us ponder over the drift of families to consider the old-fashioned home very lightly.

At present these matters refer only to a certain class of restless persons who do not care for the trouble of entertaining. Too often is the drudgery of housekeeping distasteful to the modern housewife, moving her to seek relief from these cares which were borne patiently by the old fashioned mothers. Many of the women of to day, it is maintained, have lost interest in their dwellings as places in which to entertain friends, and sometimes home is found to be a deserted and disordered nest.

Judging by former standards, there is no place like home. It is the sanctuary to which all the weary and heavy laden may turn to find rest. It will be disastrous to the young man and young woman if this home feeling is demolished. Home influence has done more to keep the feet of youth from straying into strange and dangerous paths than any other restraint. The advanced woman, who is advocating the extension of the sphere and usefulness of the sex, would better consider seriously whether or not she is to blame for the present tendency to efface the home. It is becoming a momentous question.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Artificial Ice Cream.

When Professor Stillman, of Stevens Institute, gave a dinner to two friends, at which most of the viands were made artificially by chemical means, he had small idea of the furore his efforts would produce. But he has received hundreds of letters asking how different dishes were produced—so many that he has not had time to answer many of them. The chemical processes which he employed were, some of them, simple and some quite complicated. To make vanilla ice cream by artificial means, for instance, the alchemist took some triple refined cottonseed oil, placed it in a centrifugal machine which revolved at a velocity of 3,000 revolutions a minute. A beautiful emulsion was thereby produced, which was then frozen, chemically, of course. The flavor was obtained by the addition of vanilla, glucin and nitrobenzol. They say that ice cream composed as above is sold in many Southern States where cottonseed oil is more plentiful and consequently cheaper than milk or cream. It is far from harmful, tastes good and does not melt as quickly as the genuine ice.—*Technical World*

The Methodist Ministerial Alliance of Denver, Col., is certainly a wide awake body, and are determined that Bishop McCabe shall know of its action through the press, at least. These Methodist ministers passed a resolution condemning the employment of men more than eight hours a day, and also elected a delegate to be in attendance at sessions of the Trades and Labor Assembly.

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GLOBE TOWER A WORLD WONDER.

Revolving Dining-room Aerial Circus and Giant Skating Rink Are Among the Novelties.

THE foundation work of the Friede Globe Tower at Coney Island was inspected recently by a party of guests of the management. After the inspection the party had dinner. The Friede Globe Tower is to 700 feet high, and is the latest gigantic amusement scheme planned for Coney.

The foundation for the tower is to consist of 800 concrete spiles, driven into the ground to what the engineers term "refusal," *i. e.*, bed rock. They are planted within a radius of 200 square feet.

The spiles are steel tubes, which are filled with concrete. This plan lately has been adopted by the government and differs from a plan used for some time in that the concrete spiles are solid and wedge shaped. Formerly the concrete was molded in sections.

The wedge shape adds to the area of support afforded each pile by the earth. The foundation of the Friede Globe Tower will have a safety factor of five, engineers say, which means that the structute can stand five times the greatest strain possible to put on it.

The tower is to have ten elevators of largest capacity, but, because of the great length of cable required, passengers going to the top will have to change cars. The first level reached by the elevators will have a roller skating rink with a floor area of 900 square feet; the second will have a circular moving sidewalk cafe, 25 feet wide and 900 feet in length. On this eight kitchens and hundreds of tables will revolve, while diners enjoy the land and sea panorama 300 feet above the earth.

The next level will hold a four-ring circus, the next a palm garden and high up will be a weather bureau, wireless station, observation platforms, etc.

The cost of the structure is placed at $1,500,000 $200,000 more than the Eiffel tower, which the Friede Globe people say has paid for itself twenty-five times over.—*The Mechanic.*

Labor is the ornament of the citizen.—*Schiller.*

What Unionism Is Doing.

The modern trades union is the champion and protector of childhood and womanhood. It is the trades union that is agitating and fighting to rescue the child from the drudgery of factory life and place it in the school, just as the same agency is demanding an equal wage for men and women for equal work performed. It is the trade union that has abolished the sweatshop conditions existing in thousands of workshops, thereby enabling thousands of women to receive better wages and improved conditions. It is the trades union that to-day saves thousands of young women from selling their honor on the street. The trades union is the greatest moral influence of the twentieth century, and it has done and is doing more to uplift the toiling masses than all other agencies combined. —*Industrial Banner.*

THE UNIONS MUST STAND FOR THE UNION SHOP.

WHEN I have sorrowed at the smashing of a union or deplored its mistakes, I have stopped to ask myself, "What is the material it has to work with and the conditions it has to meet?" When one stops to consider these things one is filled with amazement and admiration for what the unions, in spite of failure and mistake, have actually done.

A union cannot choose its members like a corporation or a social club, nor let in the 'trusties" on the ground floor, like the Amalgamated Copper or United States Steel, but it must admit on equal terms every man who works at the trade. The anthracite coal strike commission found some nineteen different nationalities at work in the mines, and is is reported by the sociological department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that their employes come from thirty-two nationalities and speak twenty-seven languages. No other nation in the world has set up a hard task like this for unionism. The American nation has come to the aid of the employers with a protective tariff against the products of foreign cheap labor, but it has left to the unions the harder task of protecting the laborer himself, and this must be done, not by

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keeping the foreinger out, but by taking him into the union. No wonder the unions are forced to stand for the union shop. The union shop is the workman's protective tariff. If compelled to give it up, he will be compelled to go into politics and stop immigration.

The union is the greatest of existing forces in what is called Americanization. It breaks down the barrier of races, nationality, language and religion. It teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders; sets up the goal of an American standard of living. Neither the church nor the school, nor politics, nor employers can do this work.

The schools reach the children and not the immigrant, and their influence is counteracted when the homes are degraded and boss led voters elect the school directors. Political parties teach the immigrant to vote for his job or his ward boss, or his employer. But the union frees the workman from dictation, and at the same time teaches him the great lesson of obedience to laws and constitutions framed by himself and officers elected by himself. This is what I understand by American democracy.—*Prof. John R. Commons, in The Elevator Constructor.*

Painting Done by Machinery.

The air brush for touching up solar prints has long been familiar in photograph enlarging studios, but the same principle is now applied to a much larger task. At the shipbuilding yards at Devenport compressed air is used to spray paint on the hull of a boat, two men applying the coat in the same time that twelve ordinary painters would require, and doing a much better job, since with the air pressure it is possible to apply the paint more evenly. In addition to the saving in the cost of the painters, less paint is required for each coat, and it is declared that the process is bound to extend to all shipyards within a short time. The idea suggested itself to the foreman of the yard while watching the mechanics working with the compressed air riveting machine.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

A packer is a man that makes both ends meat.

LABOR NOTES.

It's a wise diner that knows what he eats.

Shahespeare wrote "What's in a name" before a label ever was pasted on a can of beef.

"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,
If canned beef don't kill you sausage must."

What is that that occurs twice in every moment, once in every minute, but not once in a thousand years? The letter "M."

The clerks of Salisbury, N. C., since organizing a short time ago, have secured an earlier closing of the stores.

The electrical workers of Wilmington, N. C., have been granted an increase of fifty cents a day and a reduction of one hour in their working time.

An agreement lasting for ten years has been signed by representatives of the Street Railway Employees' Union and the American Railway Company of Scranton, Pa. While the agreement is to last for ten years, a provision is made that grievances are to be remedied every two years.

The United Labor League of Alabama, at a meeting held in Birmingham, decided to put on a labor ticket for all state and county offices at the election this year. The league is made up of representatives from every labor union in Alabama, and this is the first effort of the organization to enter politics.

In all probability a new political party will be launched in St. Paul this fall as the result of meeting of trade unionists held to discuss the matter. By an overwhelming majority it was agreed to establish a workingman's political party in the fall campaign, and a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable declaration of principles.

Every purchaser is an employer of labor. The man who buys, for instance, a non-label hat, employs a non-union hatter; a non-label coat or overalls, employs a non-union garment worker; the man who has printing done minus the label, employs scab printers; the housewife who reads McClure's or uses Butterick's patterns, employs scabs.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

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SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters. and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13, When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."

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GALLERY OF LABELS.

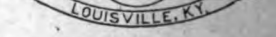
TO THE PUBLIC.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THIS STAMP ON ALL CANNED GOODS.

NON-POISONOUS.

Buy No Other.

MADE BY UNION HANDS.



LAPEL BUTTON.

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TWO NEW BRANDS
TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

(In a class by themselves.)

ARROW HEAD

(2 x 12–16 oz. and 2 x 12–8 oz.)

DELIGHTFUL TO CHEW. BEAUTIFUL TO SEE.

UNION STANDARD

(3 x 12–14 oz. 3 space.)

Chewer gets 4⅔ oz. for 10 cents.

The Union of Skilled Workmen and the Best Material Money can Buy Produce Them.

Nall & Williams Tobacco Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

UNION AND INDEPENDENT

"BLUE HEN"

High grade chew at a popular price, large package for 5 cents.

Valuable presents given in exchange for the fronts of the package.

The J. F. Zahm Tobacco Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory No.

Wear Union Stamp Shoes.

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of **Union Shoeworkers.**

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the **Union Boot and Shoeworker** 50 cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,

No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

STRONGHOLD

STRONG HOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

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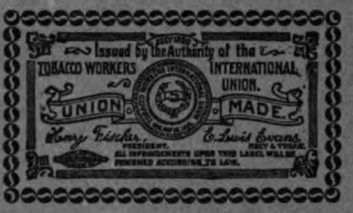
"Don't Swallow The Bait"

When a Dealer or Agent
Tells You That

TOBACCO

Is Union-made without the Blue Label.

For there is NONE STRICTLY UNION without the

BLUE  LABEL

OF THE

Tobacco Worker's International Union.

Organized Labor

The World Over, Recognizes the

BLUE LABEL

As the Only Proof of Tobacco being STRICTLY UNION MADE.

All Unions have resolved to demand the Blue Label on all Tobacco they buy. Plenty in the Market. Your dealer can get it.

DON'T BE FOOLED! LOOK FOR THE BLUE LABEL!

All Fair and Union-made Tobacco Bears the Union Label. **BUY NO OTHER.**

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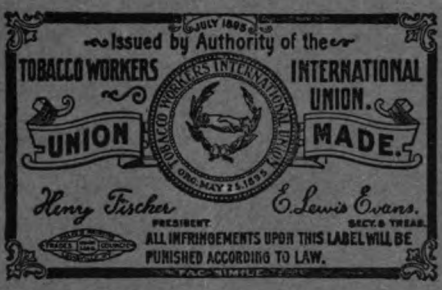
The Tobacco Worker.

Vol. 10 July 1906. No. 7



Official Magazine of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

ROOMS 56 AND 57
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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DEMAND THE MINIMUM.

The Union Wage Scale is Based on the Commercial Worth of the Poorest Mechanic It Has In Its Ranks.

THERE are times when a trade unionist feels disposed to grow tired. When he drops into the butcher's, the grocer's or the dry goods store and the well-meaning proprietor tells him that unions are good and he believes in them, but sometimes they go too far and that in forcing the manufacturer to pay as high wages to the poor man as he does to the man of ability, they are setting a bad precedent and causing harm.

There is not a day goes by but what these assertions are being made, in fact it is something that union men are always running up against. It is apparently the greatest argument that can be advanced against the movement. There is no doubt that the majority of the people who advance the argument actually believe it to be true. As a matter of fact, however, anybody who has ever given even a slight study to the principles of trade unionism would not be guilty of advertising his ignorance by making such an absurd and wholly untrue statement. Organized labor has never yet demanded—and what is more, it never will demand—that workmen, irrespective of ability, shall receive the same rate of wages. If such a statement were true it would certainly be a pretty straight arrignment of unionism.

Organized labor demands that employers shall pay a standard union rate of wages; but this is something entirely different from insisting that all men shall receive equal pay. The union rate is a standard below which no man is supposed to work, but the invariable rule is that the more skilled the workman the higher the remuneration he will receive.

The union rate is the standard of the average mechanic, and the mechanic who rises above the average commands a higher figure. Except in trades where piece work is the rule, various scales are in existence, the best men always receiving a higher rate than what is called the union standard.

There is not a trade in existence today where union men all receive the same remuneration, the average man receiving the average rate and the superior artisan a higher figure. Any attempt of a union to demand an identical uniform level for all men alike would defeat the object aimed at. Still, as we say, it is tiring to have people who should know better, making these silly assertions when a little investigation on their part would open their eyes to the fact that they were only making themselves rediculous.

There are other arguments used against unionism with just about as much substance behind them, but this contention that unionism demands that all men be placed on a dead level is so persistently maintained and the belief among a certain class of individuals so universally reiterated that it just becomes a little tiresome. These people might know better if they would only read up. As it is, union men are required to waste valuable time in explaing away the men of straw.—*Exchange.*

JUST PARAGRAPHS.

While a delegation is a bunch of delegates, an amputation is not a collection of amputates or a precipitation a number of precipitates.

Horse cars are so called because they are drawn by horses, yet no amount of horse hauling could make the ordinary radish a horseradish.

A clothesline is a rope to hang clothes on, but hanging checks on a checkline would be both risky and eccentric.

The news from Georgia about compelling immigrants to slave in coal mines at the point of a gun, and beating them with sticks if they don't do as much work as the drviers think they should, affords one explanation of why the cities are overcrowded while the country is shunned. It was this kind of treatment of the negroes in the South—making peons of them—that drove them into the cities and evolved the "bad nigger" of the slums. To say that the cities attract men more than the country is simply to affirm that the living and working conditions in the country are worse than those in the cities; and these must be bad, indeed, when green European peasants have to be kept at work with guns and bludgeons.—*Coast Seamens Journal.*

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INSURANCE TERMS MADE PLAIN

Technical Expressions Used by Agents Translated Into English.

THE April World's Work gives the following definition of insurance words and terms which every policyholder ought to know:

A level premium is a premium which is the same at every payment; that is, which becomes no greater as the policyholder grows older.

The reserve is the excess amount charged in the early years of level premium policies to offset the failure to increase the premium during the later years. This reserve is invested by the company and the proceeds from it make up the deficiencies in the later premium payments.

The annual surplus is the excess amount paid in by the policyholders above the sum paid out in death claims, and in expenses of management plus the interest earned by the reserve above the percentage of the requirement.

Dividends are the portion of the surplus divided among the policyholders.

Deferred dividends are dividends that are not distributed among the policyholders annually, but are held by the company and paid to the policyholder at longer periods, usually twenty years.

A surrender is the act of a policyholder in giving up his policy for a consideration from the company.

The surrender value, or cash surrender value, of a policy is the amount the company agrees to pay if the policyholder surrenders his policy. This is less than the sum that company may pay.

A nonparticipating policy is one that gives the holder no right to dividends.

An annuity is money paid back annually to a policyholder at stated intervals after a certain date in consideration of the money that he has paid into the company.

Installment policies, return premiums, gold bonds and other similar arrangements are varieties of annuities in combination with life insurance.

A tontine policy is one on which the holder receives nothing if he fails to keep up his premium until he dies.

Term insurance is insurance for a specified number of years. The amount for which the policyholder is insured is paid only in case he dies before the expiration of the agreed term.

Renewable term insurance is term insurance with the additional privilege of renewal of policy at the end of the first term or succeeding terms of years without further medical examinations.

Valley of Pretty Soon.

Life is too real, too earnest, to move along without plan or purpose. Pity the man who is going to do things A writer has aptly and well said: "The valley of pretty soon is white with bleaching bones of men and women who died while telling how they were going to do this and that." To make the most of one's self, to accomplish the best and greatest good, one must think a plan of pursuit, and not swerve from pushing hard to accomplish the end in view. Whatever the ambition or purpose of one's mind, it should be acted upon at once. No time should be wasted; not an hour should be lost. Something should be done toward a beginning. If suffering from the lethargy of dreams, let us arouse ourselves en masse and start on facts. It is one of the marvels of life that great power comes to one after he really begins an undertaking. The avenue of success lies along the path of decision and up the hill of endeavor and across the bridge of patience. The road to defeat lies through the valley of pretty soon and the winding paths of wait awhile.

Whatever we may intend to do by and by let us begin it now. Then may we chisel out the rugged rock for ourselves a splendidly rounded out life, fraught with manifold blessing to all coming within the sweep of our influence.

Unionism does not mean simply a vehicle whereby increased remuneration may be secured. The significance of unionism rests upon more solid and humane basis. It is not merely a dollar-and-cents foundation; it means moral improvement. It seeks to establish equality; it holds out prospective education of the whole people, and aims to dispense with human vultures that constantly prey and thrive on the blood of their children.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

1. Each page must be dated for the closing day of each week, Saturday.

2. Do not fail to write in the number of your union in the proper place.

3. Bear heavily on your pencil.

4. All payments must be entered in the duplicating cash book, and be sure that you have your carbon sheet properly placed between the yellow and white sheet, face down on the white sheet. Be sure that you put the carbon in, as the white sheet should be an exact copy of that written on the yellow sheet.

5. Enter all payments in their proper column, and write in the exact amount paid by each member.

6. Send in signed applications when you send in initiation fees, and see that all applications are properly dated.

7. When a sheet has been filled out, start on another one, even if you only have a few more names to enter. Do not crowd more names on a sheet than there are lines for them, for if this is done mistakes may occur and cause you trouble.

8. The dues of new members begin with the Saturday following the date of the initiation of members.

9. All stamps must be properly cancelled with the date of issuance before being issued to the members.

10. No member should accept a due stamp unless it is properly cancelled.

11. Instruct the members of your union to paste their stamps in their books as soon as they receive them. Do not allow them to be carried around loosely. It is important that the stamps should be properly pasted in the due books.

12. See that the first due stamp is placed in the space next after the due stamp, which is always inserted in the International Office, showing the member where the first due stamps should be pasted in.

13. Local Unions should see that their Financial Secretary forwards the collection immediately after they are collected. The International Union is not responsible for the delay caused by neglect of Financial Secretary.

14. In accordance with the Constitution members stand suspended when the dues become in excess of four weeks in arrears. Suspension of a member means that he must be reinstated, which costs him $3.00, special attention is invited to this rule.

15. Members leaving the trade may receive upon application to their Financial Secretary a retiring card. The application must be made through the Financial Secretary.

16. The retiring cards or other cards will not be issued unless the member applying for them is paid up to date of application.

17. Members applying for travelling cards, retiring or transfer cards will save themselves some trouble if they will see that their books are square to date when making application, as no card can be issued unless all payments are made in full.

18. When a member deposits a retiring, transfer or traveling card, the Financial Secretary will tear off the coupon, and fill in the date which the card was accepted by the union, and forward the coupon with the next collection to headquarters. He will write across the body of the card the words, "Accepted by Union No. —— on —— of ——," and file it away with his other papers. All cards that may have been lost by members may be duplicated by application to the Financial Secretary.

19. Members losing their due books may have them duplicated upon application to the Financial Secretary, accompying the application with 10 cents, which he will forward to headquarters along with the request for a Due Book. This 10 cents must be entered after the member's name in the Duplicating Cash Book, the same as any other payment made by him.

20. The members of our union are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to these instructions, and by them doing so they will know what course to pursue when anything of the kind may be needed.

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SICK BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

1. The claimant for sick benefit must have been a member of the International for at least six months prior to making application for benefit, and must be in good standing at the time application is made.

2. Members would do well to see that they are in good standing at the time application for benefit is made.

3. If an application for sick benefit is sent in to headquarters. and the member is not in good standing, the application will be turned down and returned to the Financial Secretary.

4. The Financial Secretary should, upon receipt of report of the illness of a member, at once look up his account, and if the member is in good standing, send member claim blank. If not in good standing he should be so informed.

5. The Financial Secretary receiving sick claim applications should forward them to headquarters at once. The claim will be recorded according to the date of the first report, which will be indicated by the Financial Secretary on the back of the SICK CLAIM NOTICE.

6. The sick claims should be reported to the Local Executive Board at the meeting following the report.

7. Immediately after the sick claim is received the Sick Committee should be instructed to call upon the member reporting.

8. The Financial Secretary should also fill out the physician's notice, and send it together with certificate of medical examination to the union's physician, and he will make his report to the Financial Secretary as quickly as possible.

9. Applications for this purpose will be furnished the Financial Secretary upon application.

10. When the sick claim is returned to the Financial Secretary it must be acted upon by the Local Executive Board immediately at the first meeting succeeding the receipt of the sick claim or by the Local Union, as the case may be.

11. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Sick Committee with report blanks, to be used by them in making the report of their visit to the members who first reported sick.

12. The Sick Committee is excused from visiting members who are sick with some contagious disease. The physician's certificate may be accepted.

13, When sick claims are acted upon by the Local Executive Board they must be filled in properly, and the report show whether allowed or disallowed. The claim must be properly filled in and signed, if not, the claim will be returned to the Financial Secretary for completion.

14. If, in the judgment of the Executive Board, the claim is disallowed the member should be immediately so informed.

15. If the claim is allowed the coupon book will be returned for use by the member to the Financial Secretary in payment of benefits.

16. The coupons must be properly filled out and signed. If not they will be returned to the Financial Secretary, and the receipts for the collection in which they were sent will be marked "short."

17. The Financial Secretary will immediately, after a member has reported "well," return the coupon book to the International Office.

18. Local Executive Board when passing sick claims for payment by the Financial Secretary must have the reports of each member of the Sick Committee at hand; if not, they must not approve the claim.

19. The Financial Secretary must send the report of each individual member of the Sick Committee visiting the sick member. If sick reports do not accompany coupons when sent to the International office the coupons will not be honored, and will be returned to Financial Secretary and his receipt marked "short."

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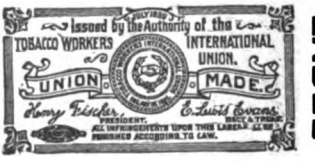

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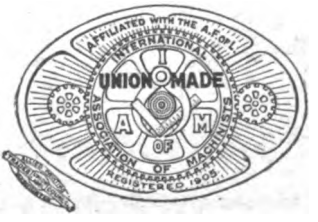

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TWO GREAT FIGHTERS

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Valuable presents given in exchange for the fronts of the package.

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Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoe dealers in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the **Union Boot and Shoeworker** 50 cents per year.

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